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THE WEATHER — PARIS: Tuesday, cloudy. Temp. 2-7 (36-45). LONDON: Tuesday, cloudy. Temps. 5-12 (42-55). CHANNEL: Moderate. ROME: Tuesday, overcast. Temps. 5-12 (41-54). FRANKFURT: Tuesday, cloudy, possible showers. Temps. 0-11 (32-52). NEW YORK: Tuesday, fair. Temps. 9-16 (48-61).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Algeria	4.00 Dn.	India	Rs. 10	Nigeria	70 K.
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South Yemen President Is Replaced By Premier; Power Struggle Seen

From Agency Dispatches

ADEN, Southern Yemen, April 21 — President Abdel Fattah Ismail of Southern Yemen, the Soviet Union's closest ally in the Arab world, resigned today for what were described officially as health reasons. He was replaced by Premier Ali Nasser Mohammed, the official Aden news agency reported.

Sources in Cairo who follow the affairs of the Marxist state said that Mr. Ismail's resignation was the result of a power struggle with Mr. Mohammed, and that although Mr. Ismail had tuberculosis, it did not interfer with his duties.

The Aden news agency said that Mr. Mohammed was elected by the central committee of the ruling Yemeni Socialist Party to replace Mr. Ismail as chairman of the presidium of the Supreme People's Council and party secretary-general.

In recognition of his services, the central committee named Mr. Ismail chairman of the party, the agency reported. It did not specify his new duties.

The agency said that Mr. Ismail, 41, resigned because health reasons prevented him from leading the party and the state "in the required manner."

Accepts Resignation

"The central committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party studied deeply and fully [Mr. Ismail's] request, and accepted his resignation," Aden radio said.

Mr. Ismail last year negotiated a 20-year friendship treaty with Moscow — a pact that has worried more conservative Arab states, particularly Saudi Arabia and Yemen. He returned a few days ago from a meeting in Tripoli of the Arab Steadfastness and Confrontation Front, which agreed on further strengthening of relations with Moscow.

Both Mr. Ismail and Mr. Mohammed are leftists and maintain close relations with the Soviet Union, but Mr. Mohammed prefers good relations with Southern Yemen's immediate neighbors, particularly Saudi Arabia and Yemen, sources in Beirut said. Southern Yemen and Yemen fought a three-week war in 1979.

One Western political expert said Mr. Mohammed was considered "more flexible, more pragmatic, less doctrinaire." A former headmaster, he was an underground guerrilla fighter in the war of independence from Britain.

Southern Yemen Foreign Minister Salem Saleh Mohammed met Arab and foreign ambassadors in Aden and told them of changes in the political leadership after Mr. Ismail's resignation, Aden radio said.

It quoted the minister as saying that the government would continue its domestic and foreign policies unchanged.

The Gulf News Agency, meanwhile, reported that Southern Yemen's communication minister arrived today in San'a, the capital of Yemen, carrying a message from the Southern Yemen government to that of Yemen.

The agency quoted the envoy, Mahmoud Abdallah Oshaish, as saying at San'a airport that his visit was "within the framework of brotherly contacts between [Southern Yemen and Yemen] in the quest for achieving the peoples' aspiration in unity and progress."

Mr. Ismail was considered a pro-Moscow hardliner by Western observers when he became president in July, 1978, replacing Salim Robaya Ali, who was deposed and executed.

It was not clear how Mr. Ismail's resignation would effect Southern Yemen's close relations with the Soviet Union, or unity efforts with conservative Yemen.



UPI

Ali Nasser Mohammed



UPI

Abdel Fattah Ismail

The friendship and cooperation pact with the Soviet Union last October made Southern Yemen the second Arab state after Iraq to enter such a treaty. The 16-page document contains a promise by both sides to "strengthen the unbreakable friendship" between Moscow and Aden.

It states that the two countries will "continue to develop cooperation in the military field on the basis of appropriate agreements concluded between them and in the interests of the strengthening of their defense ability."

Western observers in the Middle East linked the change to differences over Southern Yemen's relations with Saudi Arabia. Mr. Ismail's planned visit to Saudi Arabia had been viewed as an effort to repair relations between the two countries.

Political analysts in Beirut said they believed that Mr. Mohammed wanted to give greater priority to healing the Saudi-Southern Yemeni rift and opposed Mr. Ismail's efforts to move Southern Yemen deeper into the Soviet camp.

The analysts said that Mr. Mohammed wants to maintain his country's strong links with the Kremlin, but thought Mr. Ismail's outspoken support for the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan stood in the way of reconciliation with Arab nations.



United Press International

Barbara and Kenneth Timm appear at a Tehran press conference after she saw her son.

100 Hurt In Clashes At Tehran University

TEHRAN, April 21 (Reuters) — More than 100 people were injured today when Moslem fundamentalists fought to drive leftist students off the campus of Tehran University.

Elsewhere, shooting between army troops and Kurdish guerrillas went into a fourth day in the Kurdish town of Saqqez after the army shelled the town overnight, Kurdish sources said.

In Tehran, about 20,000 people gathered at the university, and revolutionary guards fired into the air and launched tear-gas grenades in an effort to control fighting between stone-throwing factions.

The fighting erupted shortly before a deadline set by the ruling Revolutionary Council for political groups to close their university headquarters.

Following two days of tension, the fundamentalists, mostly nonstudents, launched an attack shortly after noon but were repelled after an hour of battling about 5,000 students. A few hours later they resumed the offensive, and shooting was heard across the city.

A nearby hospital said most of the injured it had received were only slightly hurt and were discharged, but two were in serious condition.

Most of the students resisting the attacks by the fundamentalists belonged to the Marxist People's Fedayeen Organization. The other major student grouping, the Islamic Mujahedin, allied with the Fedayeen in last year's overthrow of the shah, announced last night it would obey the Revolutionary Council's order to withdraw from the campus.

Fruitless Appeal

President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr today issued a fruitless appeal by state radio for the crowds to disperse. He also insisted that political groups leave university premises by the end of the day.

Today's fighting was the latest in a series of riots at universities and colleges throughout Iran following the council's order to pull out. More than 1,000 people were reportedly injured during the weekend.

The order affected 18 groups of various political persuasions, most of them leftist. The groups had shifted their headquarters to the universities after their town offices were closed in clashes with fundamentalists last August.

The Revolutionary Council also ordered universities to end the academic year June 5, about a month early. That was designed to allow time for the Islamicization of higher education in response to a directive by revolutionary leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini last month. The fundamentalists are apparently hoping for an immediate shutdown

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Mother Visits Tehran Hostage After Bani-Sadr Authorization

From Agency Dispatches

TEHRAN, April 21 — Barbara Timm spent 45 minutes talking and holding hands with her hostage son Sgt. Kevin Hermening at the occupied U.S. Embassy here today and said afterward that he seemed in excellent physical and mental health.

Mrs. Timm said her son, a Marine sergeant at the embassy, was surprised and overjoyed to see her. He had been told only 20 minutes before she arrived at the embassy that she was coming to see him, she said.

She said her son, at 20 the youngest of the hostages, had gained 2 pounds during his captivity.

The visit took place after Mrs. Timm and her husband toured a Tehran cemetery where Iranians killed in last year's revolution are buried.

In a last-minute reversal, the militants barred Sgt. Hermening's stepfather, Kenneth Timm, from visiting the hostage.

The couple, from Oak Creek, Wis., won an authorization from President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr earlier today to allow their visit. His order was endorsed later by the militants in a vague communique saying "families" of the hostages now in Tehran would be allowed to visit the captives.

Relatives of three other hostages also were planning to go to Tehran this week, according to a group in Lawrence, Kan., that arranged Easter services for the captives by three U.S. clergymen.

Mrs. Timm was the first relative to be allowed to visit one of the hostages, who have seen only visiting clergymen, Iranian officials and doctors since they were taken captive Nov. 4.

"Kevin told me he is now spending his days with several other hostages, reading and playing cards. He says he's the best of the gin rummy players," Mrs. Timm said.

She said the only condition the militants had placed on the meeting, at which several guards were present, was that she should not discuss political news at all. "I had the precondition that I should not discuss politics and I said that was fine with me," she said, adding that the militants let them talk freely and at no stage interrupted the conversation.

She said she had absolutely no regrets about having come to Tehran, despite President Carter's ban on Americans traveling to Iran.

She said that a 45-minute visit with her son showed her he is in excellent health and is becoming a stronger person as the days of captivity continue.

"There was a lot of hugging, a lot of touching. There were no tears," she said. Mrs. Timm and her husband had arrived in Tehran Saturday. They won approval for the visit with her son after discussions with the militant students.

"He wanted to know everything about the family," she said. "He wanted to know everything about sports, how the [Milwaukee] Bucks are doing, how the [Milwaukee] Brewers are doing." She said he knew about Madison, Wis., speed skater Eric Heiden winning five gold medals at the Winter Olympic Games.

She said he told her he had found he had the strength to endure. "He said, 'One thing I do know is I become a better person, I become a stronger person,' " Mrs. Timm said.

Another American who defied Mr. Carter's travel ban was comedian Dick Gregory, who arrived in the Iranian capital Saturday. Rock Newman, a member of the Howard University staff who also is in Tehran, said Mr. Gregory hoped to meet with Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini and the hostages and was fasting while he waited.

Meanwhile, the Milan newspaper Corriere della Sera reported today in a dispatch from Tehran that two of the three U.S. diplomats held at the Iranian Foreign Ministry recently were seen jogging, under the watch of six guards, and were allowed to exchange a few words with an Italian correspondent.

Bruce Laingen, Victor Tomseth and Michael Howland have been staying in the ministry since the takeover of the U.S. Embassy.

Foreign Ministers Meet in Luxembourg

Partial EEC Support for U.S. on Iran Seen

By R.W. Apple Jr.

LUXEMBOURG, April 21 (NYT) — Western European foreign ministers, converging on Luxembourg for tomorrow's urgent conference on the crisis in Iran, appeared to be edging toward agreement on some measure of support for the United States.

Although it was unlikely that the ministers, representing the nine countries of the European Economic Community, would give President Carter all that he has asked — including a break in diplomatic relations with Iran and a trade embargo — they seemed to be reluctantly moving toward something more substantial than the very mild diplomatic initiative they undertook at Lisbon 10 days ago.

The most likely basis for compromise, diplomats from several countries said, was a plan brought to Luxembourg by Lord Carrington, the British foreign secretary. It envisions a two-stage response to the detention of American hostages in Tehran and therefore might win the support of those countries that favor immediate action as well as those which want to hold back.

"We want to act together," said the foreign minister of one of the smaller nations, "and this might enable us to do that."

According to authoritative sources, Lord Carrington will propose an immediate reduction in the size of European embassies in Tehran and of Iranian embassies in Europe, the re-imposition of visa requirements for travelers between Europe and Iran and possibly a ban on arms shipments from Europe to Iran. If there were an unsatisfactory Iranian response, under the British plan, Common Market countries would impose economic sanctions.

At the same time, the nine would tell Washington, probably privately, that they were not prepared in the foreseeable future to close their Tehran embassies or to support the United States in any military intervention.

Two key questions will be discussed tomorrow: Would a transfer of the hostages from the militants to the government constitute a satisfactory response by Iran, or would the nine demand that they actually be freed? And what would be the deadline for an answer from Tehran?

A Japanese spokesman here with Foreign Minister Saburo Okita said that Japan "would not take advantage of community measures and would not undercut them," which suggested that Japan was prepared to invoke sanctions if Europe did.

Much of the British plan became known in European capitals this weekend. But one Western diplomat said there were other elements involved which, in his words, "would make a package look tougher and thus more acceptable to Washington."

Europe Unenthusiastic

It is clear that most Western European countries are unenthusiastic about sanctions in any form. Many diplomats here fear that sanctions are likely to undercut the moderates in Tehran and increase Soviet influence in Southwest Asia.

But in the last 10 days, as the mood of crisis in the Western alliance has grown, a number of governments have concluded that they had no real choice but to signify their support of the United States.

West Germany is the strongest advocate of immediate sanctions. Chancellor Helmut Schmidt is under pressure to act, not only from Washington, but from his opponents in this year's federal elections.

Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands are believed to share the West German view, with some reservations. France, Italy and Ireland have been opposed to sanctions.

In the middle stands Britain, along with Denmark. British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has made public statements of robust support for Mr. Carter on Iran as well as Afghanistan. In fact, her government has its doubts about sanctions and is reluctant to give Washington all that it wants, at least now.

Should the foreign ministers fail to reach agreement tomorrow, none of the nine is likely to take unilateral action before the Common Market heads of state have their chance to discuss the problem. They are to meet next Sunday and Monday, also here in Luxembourg.

Iran Cuts Off Oil to Japan After Dispute Over Prices

By William Chapman

TOKYO, April 21 (WP) — Iran today halted oil exports to Japan, which is now considering going to the United States for help in meeting its supply needs.

Angry that Japan will not go along with a price increase, Iran's national oil company shut off shipments to one major Japanese importer and was reported preparing to cut off the others.

Japan became the second country, after Portugal, to be punished with an oil cutoff after acting in part in support of U.S. efforts to pressure Iran to release the U.S. Embassy hostages.

Even before confirmation of the cutoff reached Tokyo tonight, chief Cabinet Secretary Masayoshi Ito said Japan would possibly ask major U.S. oil companies to sell more oil here. The government was also reportedly preparing to ask the International Energy Agency for emergency assistance.

$2.50-a-Barrel Rise

At the government's insistence, Japanese importers last week rejected a National Iranian Oil Co. demand for a $2.50-per-barrel price increase, and Iran promptly threatened to stop selling to Japan after Sunday.

The increase was refused primarily for economic reasons because it is out of line with world prices, the government said. But officials also said the refusal reflected a commitment to support the United States in the hostage crisis by refusing to pay high prices for Iranian oil.

Mr. Ito made the point more directly today by saying the increase was rejected to stay in accord with a December understanding that, to support the U.S. position in the crisis, oil would not be bought at inflated prices.

Iran continued to sell Japan oil through yesterday but reports reaching Tokyo said the cutoff went into effect by a government announcement in Tehran at midnight.

A spokesman for one large importer, Mitsubishi, said tonight the Iranian government company notified his firm's representatives in Tehran that no more oil would be loaded in Mitsubishi's tankers. It appeared that each Japanese company was being notified separately.

During the weekend, Iranian Oil Minister Ali Akbar Moinfar reiterated the government's refusal to continue selling oil to Japan at existing prices and was reported to have complained that Japan had bowed to U.S. pressures.

Although the halt in supplies means Japan must find other sources, it also forces Iran to seek other customers, and Mr. Moinfar reportedly was negotiating with Eastern European countries.

Japan buys between 10 and 12 percent of its oil imports from Iran. Today, the government began looking at ways of replacing this. Officials expressed optimism that the shortage would cause no short-term problems but said they were concerned about the long-term dangers.

Mr. Ito told reporters Japan would first meet the problem through new oil conservation measures and by tapping stored reserves that are sufficient for 95 days if all imports from other countries ceased.

If those steps are not enough, he said, Japan will consider asking major U.S. companies to sell more oil here. These firms have been cutting down on sales to Japan since last fall.

The government was also said to be preparing to request special help from member countries of the International Energy Agency. Under that organization's rules, a country becomes eligible for emergency allocations if it can show that for at least three months it is in danger of losing at least 7 percent of its imports of the previous year.

In the past, Japan has suggested the United States help by diverting part of the oil from Alaska that now is sold in the U.S. market. Ambassador Mike Mansfield has endorsed the proposal, but such a move probably would require special legislation by Congress.

Mr. Mansfield today thanked Premier Masayoshi Ohira for Japan's support and, according to Japanese newspapers, said it was "more advanced" than that from other countries whose help had been sought in the crisis.

Tito Worsens; Doctors See His Life in Danger

BELGRADE, April 21 (UPI) — President Tito was reported to be in exceptionally serious condition today and doctors attending the 87-year-old Yugoslav leader said that his life was in danger.

It was the most ominous medical bulletin on his health since Feb. 14, when his doctors said he had been in critical condition the previous night but had improved. It was the first time in six weeks that Marshal Tito's condition had been described as anything other than "very grave."

"The general health condition of President Tito is exceptionally serious," today's bulletin said. "The [internal] bleeding, which persists, pneumonia, high temperature and heart weakness endanger the life of comrade president. The kidney function does not resume. Intensive medical treatment is being continued."

The bulletin marked the first time in more than a month that Marshal Tito's heart weakness had been noted. A Yugoslav source said that once the medical bulletins started to minimize the leader's ailments and give a more detailed account, the end of his struggle for life was approaching.

Marshal Tito entered the clinical center in Ljubljana on Jan. 3 for routine tests on a blood vessel disorder in his legs. He was discharged after two days of tests, but was rushed back to hospital the night of Jan. 12 for emergency bypass surgery. This proved unsuccessful and his left leg was amputated on Jan. 20 because gangrene was endangering his life.



Associated Press

This photo is one of the first taken of the grounds of the Peruvian Embassy in Havana, where more than 10,000 Cubans wanting to leave the country have sought refuge. Behind the Cuban soldiers are refugee tents in the embassy compound.

Cuba Wants Direct Talks With Costa Rica on Airlift

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, April 21 (AP) — Cuba wants to negotiate directly with Costa Rica over evacuation of the 10,000 Cubans still trying to leave Havana via the Peruvian Embassy, a Foreign Ministry official here said today.

The Costa Rican government sent an official request to Cuba yesterday offering permanent residence to all the would-be exiles who wanted to stay in Costa Rica, and appealing for resumption of the evacuation flights that President Fidel Castro halted on Friday. Costa Rica is expected to decide today whether to send a negotiator to Havana.

Costa Rica made its offer after Mr. Castro insisted the refugees go directly to the countries giving them asylum instead of to the Costa Rican staging point. In its offer, Costa Rica did not rule out the possibility the exiles could leave for other countries if they chose to do so.

Foreign Ministry official Carlos Aguilar said Cuba had not said resumption of the flights would be allowed. "At least they didn't say no," he said.

He quoted a Cuban communique as saying: "Costa Rica cannot utilize the flights programmed in its statement to us [yesterday] because it has no agreement with the Cuban government."

Mr. Castro did not lift the ban, but he did allow 32 of the would-be exiles to fill empty seats on an Iberia Airlines flight from Havana to Madrid.

Since most of the Cubans who crowded into the Peruvian Embassy's grounds two weeks ago want to go to the United States and flights between Havana and Miami would be difficult to arrange, Costa Rica offered to give the refugees temporary haven until asylum could be arranged for them.

After about 700 had been flown to San Jose and half of those had been flown on to Peru, the Cuban government barred the use of Costa Rica as an intermediate stop.

In addition to Peru, which has agreed to accept 1,000, and the United States, which has said it will take up to 3,500, Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Ecuador, Spain and

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Soviet Warning on Boycott Threatens W. German Ties

LAUSANNE, Switzerland, April 21 (UPI) — The Soviet Union today stepped up pressure on West Germany to ignore an Olympic boycott by warning that West German absence from the Moscow Games would seriously effect relations between the two countries.

The warning came on two fronts.

In Lausanne, where the International Olympic Committee was meeting to try to stave off a boycott, the Soviet message was delivered by Ignati Novikov, president of the Moscow Olympic Committee and a Soviet deputy premier, in a private meeting with Willi Daume, president of the West German National Olympic Committee.

According to Olympic leaders, the West Germans hold the balance between the success or failure of a boycott. They have been under increasing pressure, first from the United States and now from the Soviet Union.

No Doubt

Sources at the Novikov-Daume meeting said the West Germans were left in no doubt as to the threat to relations between the two countries if West Germany bows to U.S. boycott pressure.

The other warning to West Germany came from Vladimir Popov, vice president of the Moscow organizers, in an interview in Moscow with the French newspaper L'Equipe.

Mr. Popov said it had taken 30 years to normalize relations between the Soviet Union and West Germany, and that President Carter's boycott pressure on Bonn displayed "a state of mind which smelled of gunpowder."

The strength of the Soviet warnings, coupled with the Russians' recent pressure to have the United States expelled from the Olympic movement, have led several Olympic leaders here to suggest that the Russians are seriously worried about a successful boycott.

"There is a definite change of attitude," said one IOC executive board member. "They are very nervous."

Robert Kane, president of the United States Olympic Committee, said the USOC would strongly resist Soviet pressure to expel them from the Olympics.

Mr. Kane has been summoned by the IOC to explain why the USOC bowed to political pressure in its boycott decision. By IOC rules, national Olympic committees must not allow government interference in their affairs.

The question of how many countries will join the boycott was no nearer clarification after the first of three days of Olympic summit meetings in Lausanne.

Mr. Daume said the latet public opinion poll in West Germany showed 87 percent now favor a boycott and said that would be taken into consideration, along with official attitudes, when the West German Olympic committee votes May 15.

[Chancellor Helmut Schmidt today appealed to defiant West German Olympic athletes to consider their "duty of solidarity" toward U.S. athletes in the boycott issue, the Associated Press reported. Speaking to 100 athletes in Dortmund, Mr. Schmidt also said it was "unsociable fiction" to claim that sports and politics have nothing to do with each other.]

"The government and parliament will make a decision this week and next week," Mr. Daume said, "and it will probably be in the form of a recommendation that we follow the United States and not go to Moscow."

Embassy Attacks Cause Concern

U.S. Seeks to Bolster Diplomats' Security

By Judith Miller

WASHINGTON, April 21 (NYT) — After a number of serious attacks on U.S. embassies, the State Department has begun a program to bolster protection of U.S. diplomats and national security information abroad, Carter administration officials say.

The department is seeking $5.3 million this fiscal year and $35.8 million for 1981 to survey 15 posts in politically troubled regions, especially the Middle East and Central America.

"We received a very sympathetic reception this week before the congressional authorization committees," Karl Ackerman, deputy assistant secretary for security in the State Department's Bureau of Administration, said in an interview last week. "Congress is obviously very concerned about the security of our personnel overseas."

A few teams already have been dispatched to study special security measures that might enable U.S. embassies to withstand mob assaults. Measures under consideration include stronger control of public access, installation of safe havens and escape hatches inside embassies and establishment of "burn" rooms for the destruction of classified material in the event an embassy is overrun.

Different Threat

The new security program was begun after attacks by mobs on U.S. embassies in Tehran, in Islamabad, Pakistan, and in Tripoli, Libya, last year. State Department officials contend that the incidents reflect a fundamental change in the nature of the threat to U.S. personnel overseas.

"Our earlier programs were geared to preventing infiltration of embassies by terrorist groups," one official said. "Today, we seem to be confronting security threats stemming from mob violence, frequently condoned by the host government."

While officials acknowledge that no embassy can withstand an assault sanctioned or tolerated by a host government, they assert that the attacks on the U.S. Embassy in Islamabad last November demonstrated that, with strengthened defense measures, embassy personnel and information can be safeguarded.

"Our embassy in Islamabad was fairly modern," Mr. Ackerman said. "Even though it was not designed for mob assault, our personnel were able to hold out for about six or seven hours, thanks to the building's design and public access controls instituted about four years ago."

Officials said that 117 embassy staff members had been able to escape harm by retreating into a secure vault room. Marines armed with tear gas held off attackers for several hours and, when smoke from the fire set by the mob became overwhelming, embassy employees were able to flee through anterooms and ultimately through an escape hatch on the roof. However, two U.S. soldiers were killed in the attack.

Fundamentalists, Students Clash in Tehran; 100 Hurt

(Continued from Page 1)

of the universities to allow an Islamic purge.

Meanwhile, the regime was beset with more fighting in rebellious Kurdistan between government troops and guerrilla forces seeking regional autonomy.

A spokesman for the Kurdish Democratic Party said by telephone from Saqqez that the shelling lasted for 12 hours after the commander of the local garrison advised people to leave the town to avoid bombardment. He said more than a dozen houses had been hit and about 15 people had been buried under wreckage.

The Kurdish guerrillas say more than 100 people have died in the Saqqez fighting, but the army has played down the scale of the clashes. Each side has blamed the other for starting the conflict.

[The Tehran newspaper Kayhan quoted a spokesman for the Kurdish Democratic Party as saying that "Kurdistan is exploding," and that hundreds of Kurds were fleeing across the border into Turkey to escape army air attacks, the Associated Press reported.

[The guerrillas said they executed a Kurd who cooperated with Iranian troops in the Kurdistan capital of Sanadaj, adding that they seized two army trucks carrying oil and gasoline and several gun-mounted tanks, the AP reported.

[Tehran news accounts said today the army has told the rebels to release Iranian troops captured on the way to Saqqez yesterday or face a strong army response, the AP said. An entire company was said to be captured and disarmed by rebels yesterday as it was bound for Saqqez.]

U.S. Memo Purported

TEHRAN, April 21 (UPI) — Pars news agency published today what it claimed was a secret White House memo indicating the United States was holding consultations with the shah even after his downfall in the midst of "American plots" against Iran.

Pars did not say where or how it got the alleged memo, purportedly written last Aug. 6 by National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski and addressed to Secretary of State Cyrus Vance.

Pars said the memo falsified the U.S. "claim that they recognized the Islamic Republic at the very outset" of the takeover by Ayatollah Khomeini in February, 1979.

In one part of the memo, Mr. Brzezinski was alleged to have told Mr. Vance to take steps aimed at "influencing developments in Iran . . . taking note of the views expressed by the shah of Iran in his recent consultations."

No Comment on Coup Report

WASHINGTON, April 21 (UPI) — The State Department yesterday declined to comment on a report that the administration considered a military coup in Iran to keep Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini from power.

"We have no comment on the substance of the report," said State Department spokesman David Passage. "It would not be constructive in view of the present negotiations to get the hostages released."

He was asked to comment on a report that in January, 1979, an Air Force general was sent to Tehran to investigate the possibility of organizing a military task force to back the moderate government named by the shah.

Russia Increases Oil, Gas Output In 1st Quarter

MOSCOW, April 21 (AP) — The Soviet Union raised oil and natural gas production in the first quarter of 1980 but fell behind on production targets for plastics, paper and cement, according to a Soviet statistics report published yesterday.

In a detailed summary of first-quarter results, the report said that oil production was 148 million tons — a 4-percent increase in production over the same period last year. It said gas production was 109 billion cubic meters, an 8- percent increase in production over the first quarter of 1979.

Overall Soviet industrial output showed a 5-percent increase — slightly ahead of the 4.5-percent rise over last year that was planned for 1980 as a whole. Industrial production in 1979 grew by 3.4 percent, the report said.

Production goals were surpassed in the first quarter for cars and trucks, tractors, farm machinery and some other products, the statistics said.

Unesco Agrees On Mechanism For Information

PARIS, April 21 (AP) — Unesco's member governments agreed today to set up a new international mechanism, within the framework of Unesco, to help developing countries strengthen their news and communications capabilities.

The agreement, reached after politically charged negotiating at an eight-day conference on communications development, represented a tentative victory for Third World proponents of a "new world information and communication order."

It also appeared certain to add momentum and, for the first time, practical impact to the controversial media initiatives being pressed by Unesco.

Western nations and Japan, who will be expected to channel financial aid and communications know-how through the new Unesco-controlled mechanism, joined in the final "consensus" agreement.

But the United States, New Zealand and several Western European countries expressed reservations and carefully refrained from any immediate pledges of financial assistance.

Algeria Closes School; Students Claim 32 Killed

ALGIERS, April 21 (AP) — Algerian security forces closed a university southeast of Algiers yesterday because of continuing unrest there, the Algerian Press Service reported. It said that foreign, anti-Algerian forces were using student discontent to spread disorder in Algeria.

The news agency said that students gathered at the university in Tizi Ouzou, about 70 miles from here, after the closing and shouted slogans accusing police of killing 32 students during earlier clashes.

Algerian officials denied that any students had been killed or wounded, and the students' claims could not be confirmed. The Ministry of Information told The Associated Press in Algiers that it could not send a reporter to Tizi Ouzou.

The Algerian Press Service said earlier in the day that police in the city had arrested an unspecified number of people on vandalism-related charges.

The daily newspaper El-Moudjahid on Saturday published a list of the students' grievances. Yesterday, the French-language daily, without elaboration, denounced attacks "on the national unity."

U.S. Black Girl Hit by Gun Blast

WRIGHTSVILLE, Ga., April 21 (AP) — A black girl, 9, was wounded by a shotgun blast fired into a mobile home a few hours after demonstrators protested the plight of blacks in this racially torn community, authorities said yesterday.

Johnson County Sheriff Roland Attaway, who has been criticized by blacks in the community for refusing to discuss their problems with them, said two white men were arrested 45 minutes after the shooting was reported Saturday night. The girl was reported in satisfactory condition in a Macon hospital.

Wrightsville has been the scene of racial unrest for the past two weeks, with blacks demonstrating against what they call racial and economic injustices.



Associated Press

Afghan rebels look down on Dongon, in Kunar province near the Pakistan border. The village, now deserted, was severely damaged last week in an attack by Soviet planes and helicopters.

Changes Are Required for Counterinsurgency

U.S. Experts Query Soviet Afghan Tactics

By Drew Middleton

NEW YORK, April 21 (NYT) — The Soviet Union will have to change its tactical doctrine and reinforce army and air force units in Afghanistan if pacification is to be swift and effective, according to U.S. military analysts.

Soviet tactics thus far have been more suitable for a high-intensity environment, such as Western Europe, than for counterinsurgency operations, the analysts said.

An estimated 115,000 Soviet soldiers and airmen are involved in the Afghanistan operations, the sources said. They estimated that 85,000 of these are in Afghanistan, with 30,000 more in reserve in the Turkestan Military District north of the frontier.

Their estimate of Soviet casualties is between 1,500 and 2,000 killed since the start of the operation in the last week of December. The total casualties, killed and wounded, was put at 6,000 to 8,000, with a weekly rate of loss of 500 to 600.

Analysts say that estimates of the number of insurgents are questionable. Their cautious estimate is that about 100,000 guerrillas are operating against the Soviet forces.

The level of operations is highest in the area around Jalalabad on the main road from Kabul to the Khyber Pass and the Pakistani frontier, the analysts said, but they added that fighting was continuing throughout the country.

The Soviet forces appear to have three major objectives. The first is to seal borders with Iran and Pakistan, thus eliminating guerrilla sanctuaries. The second is to consolidate their hold on cities and towns. The third is to keep open lines of communication within the country and the two highways that run from Termez and Kushka in the Soviet Union into Afghanistan.

The analysts doubt the Soviet troops will succeed in sealing the eastern frontier with Pakistan. The mountains astride the border are laced with thousands of trails passable only to men on foot or donkeys. To mine or patrol all these paths and the main roads is regarded as beyond the capacity of the present occupation forces.

The operations by insurgents have followed a familiar pattern. When they have stood and fought, as they did against 5,000 Russians in the Kunar Valley two weeks ago, they have been mauled by superior Soviet weaponry. But their casualties have been light when the insurgents have returned to classic hit-and-run guerrilla tactics, including ambushes of convoys, raids on isolated outposts and attacks on patrols and sentries at night.

Soviet tactics were criticized by experts on counterinsurgency operations. The Soviet Army deployed a mass of armor, armored personnel carriers and self-propelled guns, weapons whose usefulness against guerrillas is limited. The high command in Moscow, analysts believe, saw the operation as a proving ground for new weapons developed in the last five years.

The effect of Soviet tactics more suitable for a war in Europe has been to make the army roadbound.

Soviet tactical doctrine eventually will evolve, the sources believe, into realistic counterguerrilla tactics. In some areas, notably around Jalalabad, the evolution has already begun with tanks and armored personnel carriers giving way to infantry and helicopter gunships.

If the necessary changes in composition of forces are made, analysts expect the Russians to depend more on large-scale sweeps by infantry supported by helicopters in battalion and multibattalion strength.

But the main Soviet force remains highly sophisticated. Among new weapons being tested are armored minelayers and advanced mine-clearers, advanced self-propelled howitzers, automatic mortars and new grenade launchers.

New weapons are also being tested in combat by the air force. It has used a helicopter armed with rockets, bombs, a laser range-finder and antitank guided missiles. The insurgents have no tanks. The Russians also are testing many smaller weapons, including assault rifles and machine guns.

The fighting has exposed some weaknesses in the Soviet command system. One is the tight control exercised by higher headquarters over field units down to the level of companies and battalions. Commanders of such units, an analyst said, must be given more flexibility if counterinsurgency operations are to prove effective.

New Afghan Flag

BERLIN, April 21 (AP) — Afghanistan today unveiled a new black-red-and-green national flag during a ceremony in Kabul attended by 10,000 people, the East official German news agency reported.

Sources in the Afghan capital had been speculating for months that the red flag of the Marxist Khalq Party would be replaced. The red flag had offended both devout Moslems and nationalists.

NEWS ANALYSIS

Wide Gulf of Misunderstanding Separates Iranian, U.S. People

TEHRAN, April 21 (NYT) — Agha Razan, a 43-year-old car salesman, spread out a blanket in a park here last week for a picnic lunch in the spring sun as his young son, sucking on an orange ice cream treat, raced back and forth on an American skateboard.

"Why do you Americans worry so about the hostages?" he asked in a tone that was friendly but genuinely puzzled. "They will be freed just as soon as we get back the shah. And in the meantime they are safe and well cared for inside the embassy, as even the international visitors there have seen."

The comment, which is heard all over Tehran these days, reflects the enormous gulf of misunderstanding that separates Iran and the United States — "a nightmare of missed signals," as a Third-World diplomat put it sadly.

Just as many Americans do not realize the depth of resentment in Iran over what are now commonly called "the crimes of the shah," few Iranians seem to understand the sense of outrage that has overtaken the United States in the five months since the U.S. Embassy here was seized by Islamic militants.

"Even among sophisticated Iranians there is a good deal of sympathy for the people holding the embassy," said a European who lives here. "They really seem to think that the Americans will just forget all about it."

Stolen Oslo Painting Is Recovered in Paris

PARIS, April 21 (UPI) — A Rembrandt painting stolen from Norway's National Gallery in Oslo has been recovered here and two Norwegians have been arrested, police said today.

Police said that the painting, "The Brother of Rembrandt," was recovered in the past few days in the hotel room of the two suspects. The painting, whose value is at least $200,000, was stolen on April 9.

Sakharov Writes First Scientific Report in Exile

MOSCOW, April 21 (UPI) — Andrei Sakharov today sent a report to the Soviet Academy of Sciences, his first scientific work since being exiled to Gorki three months ago.

His wife, Yelena Bonner, said that she delivered the report — entitled "Cosmologic Codes of the Universe" — to the academy in Moscow on behalf of her husband, who is forbidden to leave the industrial city 250 miles east of here.

Vitaly Ginzburg, the head of Mr. Sakharov's department in the academy's Lebedev Physics Institute, said last week that he had taken scientific literature to Mr. Sakharov and that the physicist — a developer of the Soviet hydrogen bomb — was continuing his scientific work.

Since Mr. Sakharov was forcibly removed from Moscow and taken to Gorki on Jan. 22, Mrs. Bonner — who uses her maiden name — has made numerous trips to see him. He has complained through her that he is under constant surveillance and that authorities are using physical violence to make him report to police every 10 days.

Mr. Sakharov shares a four-room apartment with a woman he suspects of being a KGB agent.

Peking Official Cites Faults in Modernization

PEKING, April 21 (UPI) — The powerful new vice premier, Zhao Ziyang, in a speech printed today, said that China's eclectic modernization program had produced waste, duplication and some overproduction.

Mr. Zhao's speech also said that China's moves toward a market economy based on profit-making had resulted in illegal activities such as speculation and profiteering.

The address, published in full by the People's Daily, appeared to confirm Mr. Zhao's swift rise. Mr. Zhao, a former party first secretary and governor of Sichuan province, has for many years championed a mixed economy. He was promoted to vice premier April 16 and Senior Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping later said Mr. Zhao had been given charge of day-to-day government operations.

Mr. Zhao's speech, delivered in Sichuan March 16, was apparently his valedictory after four years as governor of China's most populous state.

China had only partially completed its economic reform in the post Mao Tse-tung era, he said. He said "defects in price policy" had caused profits in manufacturing industries to rise faster than for raw material and fuel suppliers, and farm machinery plants.

Mr. Zhao endorsed the idea of workers bonuses based on production.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Sindona Appeal to Supreme Court Fails

WASHINGTON, April 21 (AP) — The Supreme Court today let stand Italian financier Michel Sindona's attempt to recover more than $40 million he says he lost in America's biggest bank failure.

The justices, without comment, refused to review dismissals of Sindona's suit against those he claimed defrauded him into buying more than $40 million worth of stock in New York's Franklin National Bank soon before it went bankrupt in 1974.

Last March 27, Sindona was convicted of looting Franklin National of $45 million. Sindona's Supreme Court appeal was not linked to his criminal prosecution. Instead, it involved his civil suit against Laurence Tisch, Lawton General Corp., Loew's Theatres Inc., Tisch Hotels Inc., Loew's Corp. and Loew's Hotels Inc.

The lawsuit was dismissed after Sindona invoked his Fifth Amendment right against self-incrimination to avoid answering pre-trial questions put to him by lawyers for the other side.

Mugabe to Free 9,000 in Zimbabwe Prisons

SALISBURY, April 21 (UPI) — Prime Minister Robert Mugabe has decided to free about 9,000 convicts, including thousands of cattle rustlers, government officials said today.

Officials said the decision reflected Mr. Mugabe's desire to put the past behind. Those being released also include Jehovah's Witnesses who refused to perform military service under the former white minority regime.

Before his amnesty move, Mugabe attended an interdenominational service Sunday, leaving Church leaders elated at what they saw as a good sign for the future of religion in the new Zimbabwe. Mr. Mugabe, who was raised a Roman Catholic, appeared uncomfortable during the outdoor service, his first since 1976. But he eventually joined in the hymn singing to give thanks for the birth of black-ruled Zimbabwe.

Colombia Rejects Guerrillas' Bid for Truce

BOGOTA, April 21 (UPI) — Colombia's interior minister today rejected a proposal by leftist guerrillas holding 17 diplomats to call a truce and meet in Panama to solve the siege of the Dominican Embassy.

The proposal was made by the guerrillas Saturday. In a radio interview today, Interior Minister Hermán Zea said the government "cannot enter into a dialogue with subversion."

Sixteen guerrillas have been barricaded inside the Dominican Embassy for 55 days, holding 17 diplomats captive.

U.K. Minister Optimistic on Market Cut

LUXEMBOURG, April 21 (Reuters) — Britain's chancellor of the exchequer, Sir Geoffrey Howe, today held out clear hopes of a settlement soon on his country's contribution to the Common Market budget.

Speaking to journalists after a meeting of Common Market finance ministers, Sir Geoffrey claimed that the way was open for an agreement on the issue at next week's Common Market summit.

A reduction in Britain's payments and a simultaneous increase in Common Market spending on development in Britain could cut the size of Britain's net budget contributions, Sir Geoffrey said. Without a reduction Britain will pay a net £1.1 billion to the market budget this year, making it the biggest contributor. Exactly how much could be knocked off this sum was up to market government leaders to agree on at their summit here on April 27-28, Sir Geoffrey said.

Begin Urges U.S. to Counter Russians

WASHINGTON, April 21 (AP) — Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin says the United States is out of range for reacting to a crisis and should station military forces in the Middle East and "in every region where there is a possibility of Soviet expansionism."

In a television interview taped before he left Washington last Friday but broadcast yesterday, the Israeli leader said "if you want facilities in our country, we shall put them at your disposal. I would recommend it to the (Israeli) government."

"You know, you should see the map," Mr. Begin said. "Now, the Soviet Union is in Afghanistan, and through Baluchistan, they can reach the Indian Ocean in no time, and there is no force to stop them. Iran itself could become a Communist state with the Tudeh Party, the best organized group . . . waiting."

Clash Marks Israel's 32d Independence Day

JERUSALEM, April 21 (UPI) — The worst clash between soldiers and residents of the West Bank in 13 months marred Israel's 32d Independence Day today and tens of thousands of Jewish settlers marched through the region to dramatize their claim to it.

Three soldiers shot and wounded two Palestinian villagers, one of them seriously, and two of the troopers suffered slight injuries in Deir Assal, south of Jerusalem, a West Bank military spokesman said. Police arrested 16 villagers. The incident was the worst of its kind in the West Bank since soldiers shot and killed two residents of Halhoul in March, 1979.

The residents attacked a small civilian truck carrying the hitch-hiking soldiers as it entered the village about dawn, hurling a shower of stones at it in the belief the vehicle belonged to Bedouin marauders, the spokesman said. The spokesman said the truck was similar to one used by a gang of Bedouins who have dressed as Israeli soldiers and have terrorized Deir Assal and neighboring villages.

Honduran Liberals Capture Election, Vow Conciliation

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras, April 21 (AP) — The Liberal Party promised a "government of conciliation" today after it posted a substantial and surprising victory in elections for an assembly that is to lead Honduras to democracy.

After the first nationwide elections in nine years, the Liberals are expected to have a six or seven-member majority in the 71-member constituent assembly that is to pick a provisional president, write a new constitution and set up the popular election of a president.

Gen. Policarpo Paz Garcia, who has been in power since 1978, is expected to remain as provisional president.

With 240 of 282 municipalities reporting, the Liberals led their traditional rivals, the Nationals, 353,418 to 297,716. The Innovation and Unity party was a distant third with 20,821.

There are 1.2 million registered voters among Honduras' 3.7 million residents.

There are no major ideological differences in the slightly left-of-center Liberal and National parties. Liberal administrations in the past have brought in such reforms as the social security labor code and agrarian reforms.

The last Liberal regime, headed by the late President Ramon Villeda Morales, was ousted in an 1963 military coup.

The coup leader, Gen. Oswaldo Lopez Arellano, was deposed by the Armed Forces Council while his government accused him of taking a bribe from the United Brands Company.

Gen. Paz Garcia has ruled since August, 1978. His moderate military government has managed to avoid the political violence and insurrection that has shaken neighboring El Salvador, Guatemala and Nicaragua in recent years.

The campaign was free of violence. Motorcades of Liberal Party backers drove through the city yesterday celebrating their victory.

Cuba Wants Airlift Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

Sweden have offered to accept some of the Cubans.

"Today's new refugees were welcomed to Madrid by Cuban residents of the city who carried Castro placards. The new arrivals said that when they prepared to board the plane at Havana's port, some lost all objects of value they carried.

A refugee said, "The women were even stripped of their earrings by Cuban authorities. They took away everything from us. We wouldn't let us take anything out of Cuba." A first group of 53 Cuban refugees arrived in Madrid three days ago.

Costa Rica had said it could afford to resettle only 300 of the Cubans on its territory, but Mr. Agis said contributions from foreign governments and private sources would allow the nation to accommodate up to 10,000.

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Unloving City of Philadelphia Factor in Pennsylvania Primary

By Robert Shogan

PHILADELPHIA, April 21 (LAT) — This city, founded on brotherly love, has turned into an angry town, and that anger is fueling Sen. Edward Kennedy's challenge to President Carter in tomorrow's Pennsylvania primary.

The underlying cause of the resentment, which is most pervasive in Philadelphia but also is evident elsewhere in the state, is economic — the grinding pressure of inflation, budget cuts and layoffs for which many voters blame the president.

"He promised us the world, but now we're getting nothing," said Lynwood Jones, a west Philadelphia grocery clerk. Like the vast majority of Philadelphia blacks, Mr. Jones voted for Mr. Carter in the 1976 Democratic primary, but he plans to switch to Sen. Kennedy tomorrow.

In the Republican primary, George Bush is waging a desperate struggle to keep his candidacy alive. His goal is to beat Ronald Reagan in presidential preference balloting that is nonbinding on the state's 83 delegates to the party's national convention. And with a $1-million campaign effort here, Mr. Bush seems to be cutting into Mr. Reagan's once substantial lead in the popular vote.

But whatever happens in this so-called beauty contest, Reagan strategists are confident their man will win most of the delegates, who will be chosen in a separate vote.

Drama

Most of the drama is on the Democratic side, where the Kennedy candidacy, despite its mathematically slim prospects for long-range success, has taken on vigor and force as a sort of a protest movement.

Kennedy strategists, who learned how to convert the politics of discontent into victory in last month's New York primary, are hoping to repeat that success here, where 185 convention delegates and considerable prestige are at stake.

A private poll taken earlier this month and released by the Carter campaign reportedly showed Sen. Kennedy with a narrow lead.

But another statewide survey showed Sen. Kennedy trailing, and the Kennedy campaign's own canvassing indicated a tight contest with more than 25 percent undecided on the eve of the primary. "We're in striking distance," is the most that Mike Ford, the senator's state campaign coordinator, will say.

The key to Sen. Kennedy's chances is Philadelphia, which will produce about 20 percent of the statewide Democratic vote.

Mr. Carter has never been greatly loved in Philadelphia. He lost the city in the 1976 Democratic primary although he carried the rest of the state in a victory that paved the way to his securing his party's nomination.

Philadelphia Democrats did help Mr. Carter win Pennsylvania against Gerald Ford in the 1976 general election, but Mr. Carter has never set foot in this city as president. And his administration has conducted a series of running battles with former Mayor Frank Rizzo, which irritated Mr. Rizzo and other Philadelphia Democrats as well.

All that made it that much easier for Mr. Rizzo's successor in city hall, William Green — who happens to be a longtime Kennedy family friend — to endorse Sen. Kennedy last week. Mr. Green cited Mr. Carter's budget cuts and the worsening condition of the economy as his reasons.

No one, including Mr. Green, pretends that the mayor can deliver Philadelphia to Sen. Kennedy the way Mr. Rizzo delivered it to Washington's Sen. Henry Jackson in the 1976 primary. The once monolithic and seemingly invincible Philadelphia Democratic machine has been eroded by internal rivalries and charges of corruption.

And although Mr. Carter appears to have plenty of support among black leaders, as he has in other states, concern about his fiscal policy appears to have reached the level of street talk.

"All this balanced budget talk is bad news for people on the bottom," said Mr. Jones, who turned out to watch Sen. Kennedy and his wife Joan on a walking tour of his west Philadelphia neighborhood.

Sen. Kennedy will need all the votes he can get in Philadelphia and in such areas as Scranton, Wilkes-Barre and mining and milling communities in northeastern Pennsylvania to offset Mr. Carter's anticipated strength in the rural central part of the state and in the western region, including Pittsburgh.

Baker Backs Reagan

SPRINGFIELD, Pa., April 21 (UPI) — Senate Minority Leader Howard Baker of Tennessee endorsed Ronald Reagan yesterday, saying he would accept the No. 2 spot on a Reagan ticket if asked.

Sen. Baker, who ended his presidential candidacy March 5, announced his endorsement at a joint appearance with the former California governor at a Reagan rally here.

Mr. Reagan also picked up the endorsement of Ohio Gov. James Rhodes, adding to what he called a "magnificent week" for his campaign — including a sweep, at a state party meeting, of all 19 of Alaska's national convention delegates.



United Press International

Some of the 135 Haitian refugees who arrived in Miami last week in a 45-foot wooden boat wait patiently to go ashore.

U.S. Senator Said to Use Role to Enhance Wealth

WASHINGTON, April 21 (UPI) — During the past five years Sen. Howard Cannon, D-Nev., has used his position to influence government actions that have raised the value of his personal holdings, The New York Times said yesterday.

Sen. Cannon, said the Times, acknowledged in an interview that he has intervened with federal agencies on matters that touched on his financial affairs, but denied that he had done so for personal gain or in violation of Senate rules against the improper use of influence.

Sen. Cannon, who chairs the Commerce Committee and is a ranking member of the Armed Services Committee, could not be reached yesterday for comment on the Times report.

Citing public records in Nevada and Washington, the Times said that Sen. Cannon or his office acted in several cases where he stood to gain.

The Times said one action involved Sen. Cannon's promotion of the MX missile system, which could increase the value of an airport land development and a hotel-casino in Tonopah, Nev., controlled by a firm in which he holds an interest.

The central Nevada town is a potential operating base for the $33 billion missile system, said the newspaper, and a large influx of workers involved in the MX project could swell the value of Sen. Cannon's holdings.

Two years ago, said the Times, Sen. Cannon intervened with the Interior Department to speed up the designation of the Tonopah casino-hotel as a national historic site, which could produce substantial tax benefits for the corporation.

His office, the newspaper reported, intervened with the Federal Aviation Administration to speed up a lease on public land at the Tonopah airport that the firm plans to develop. And the Times reported that both Sen. Cannon and his staff lobbied the Federal Highway Administration on a Las Vegas highway project that involved locating an interchange near land held by another firm in which he holds an interest.

Sen. Cannon, reported the Times, said that he was not aware land he owned would be affected by the highway and that he had not misused his position on matters relating either to the highway or to the Tonopah area.

Questions about the senator's finances arose in February when it was disclosed that he was under investigation by a federal grand jury in Chicago, said the Times. The grand jury is focusing on whether Sen. Cannon's attempt to acquire an interest in some Nevada land owned by the Chicago-based Teamsters union pension fund was linked to his efforts to weaken federal legislation to deregulate the trucking industry.



Howard Cannon

Pope Is Grieved By Wounding of Turkish Envoy

VATICAN CITY, April 21 (AP) — Pope John Paul II yesterday expressed "most deep grief" over an attack last week in which the Turkish ambassador to the Vatican, Vecdi Tuerel, was shot and wounded on a Rome street. Anti-Turkish Armenians claimed responsibility.

The pope said that he was raising his voice against "these frightening expressions of modern barbarism."

Addressing a crowd of 80,000 in St. Peter's Square, the pope said: "It is not in this way that problems of human coexistence can be solved. Instead these acts worsen such problems because they cause confusion while [they] hit innocent persons and originate a spiral of irrational violence . . . [They] destroy without building and, above all, offend and humiliate man."

One of Mr. Tuerel's two bodyguards was seriously wounded in the attack last Thursday. The ambassador's own condition was not reported to be serious.



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Speedy, Wholesale Deportation Policy Questioned

U.S. Eviction of Haitian Refugees Comes Under Fire

By Ward Sinclair

MIAMI (WP) — Despite doubts about the legality of what they were doing, U.S. Immigration officials two summers ago set up a program aimed at speedy, wholesale deportation of Haitian refugees from south Florida.

Documents made public in U.S. District Court here last week suggest the Immigration and Naturalization Service knowingly ignored usual processes and decided to single out Haitian boat people for deportation.

The memos and policy papers provide an unusual insight into workings of the INS and its parent Department of Justice in their efforts to cope with an influx of thousands of Haitians seeking political asylum in the United States.

The legality of the INS efforts and the denial of due process to the Haitians is a key issue in a suit brought by the National Council of Churches and civil rights organizations.

The picture that emerges from the INS documents is one of alarm at a Haitian "invasion" of south Florida and of the creation of an assembly-line processing program to deny asylum and send the boat people home.

Attorneys for the thousands of illegal refugees here maintain they are fleeing the tyranny of Haiti's Duvalier regime and must be considered political refugees. The government insists they are economic refugees who must be returned to Haiti.

Flood

A flood of several thousand refugees in recent weeks, all arriving on small private boats or brought here by smugglers, has intensified debate over the Haitian's status in Florida. Local authorities estimate that at least 25,000 Haitians have come here illegally in the last decade, putting an increasing strain on private and public assistance programs.

The litigation has prevented INS from moving ahead with its deportation program. The refugees, meanwhile, with support from civil rights groups, are mounting a campaign to win asylum by presidential decree.

Several hundred of them marched to the INS headquarters in Miami Saturday to hear the Rev. Jesse Jackson pledge to take an asylum appeal to President Carter soon. "There is room in the United States for Cubans trying to escape from oppression; there is room for Haitians trying to escape oppression," Mr. Jackson said.

The Haitians' legal battle is being fought in the courtroom of Judge James Lawrence King, who is expected to rule on the class-action suit within several weeks. At one point during the trial, he equated the fearsome Haitian prisons with INS processing rooms — decorated with visit-Haiti tourist posters — where tightly packed refugees were forced to stand for hours before seeing ill-trained INS examiners.

But the Justice Department and INS memos may turn out to be the crucial elements in Judge King's decision. They lay out an expulsion policy whose legality was being questioned by some INS officials.

The policy apparently was directed by former Associate Attorney General Michael Egan, who instructed INS to move quickly to process claims and suspend the issuance of work permits to refugees.

The documents show that as Mr. Egan's order moved down the line through INS, it took on new urgency as various officials added their interpretations and instructions to acting Regional Director Richard Gullage. A memo written by INS Associate Commissioner Charles Sava capsulized federal policy: "The best most practical deterrent to this problem is expulsion from the United States."

Other documents showed an intense interest by the State Department and the White House in dealing with the increasing flow of Haitians. A summary of an August, 1978, meeting said State would urge INS to revoke work permits of Haitians arriving in Florida, while the department would mount "a propaganda campaign" in the Caribbean to discourage Haitians from leaving home.

Other approaches were planned to persuade the Bahamas to crack down on smugglers' taking Haitians to Florida and to get the Duvalier regime to agree publicly not to retaliate against returning Haitians.

Under law, Mr. Carter has until May 15 to declare blanket amnesty for the Haitians — a move administration officials say is unlikely because it might set precedent as an open invitation for more Haitians to come.

Most of the boat people, while frankly looking for work, say they face torture and imprisonment as traitors and spies if they are sent home.

Jackson Seeks Meeting

MIAMI, April 21 (AP) — The Rev. Jesse Jackson said yesterday he will urge Secretary of State Cyrus Vance to grant political asylum to the thousands of Haitians who have sought refuge in Florida.

"The immigration policy of the State Department is not determined by politics or economics," the civil rights leader said during a weekend rally. "The distinction is whether you're black or whether you're white. It's an international issue and the whole world must know about it," he declared.

Mr. Jackson said he has an appointment with Mr. Vance tomorrow.

Washington Post Poll

Inflation Concern Affects U.S. Campaign

By Barry Sussman

WASHINGTON, April 21 (WP) — Public concern about inflation has risen sharply in the last few months and is becoming an increasing factor in the presidential campaign, according to the findings of a nationwide Washington Post poll.

But this concern does not seem to be helping the candidacy of Edward Kennedy despite the fact that the Massachusetts senator has hammered away at the inflation issue more than other candidates.

Instead, the mood appears to be working in favor of Ronald Reagan, a candidate who has complained strongly about the workings of big government but has had comparatively little to say about inflation.

Almost half of the 1,873 people interviewed by The Post this month expressed the fear that they would be worse off financially next year than now — a rate double that found in a November survey.

Sentiments Reversed

In November, just under one quarter of more than 2,000 people interviewed in a Post poll said they expected to be worse off in a year's time. At that time almost 50 percent felt they would be better off in a year. By April, those feelings had almost exactly reversed.

In the new poll, almost 700 of the people who were interviewed in November were reinterviewed. Among those who felt in November that their financial outlook for the year ahead was bright, more than half had changed their minds and now feel they will be worse off financially in the days ahead.

All across the United States people reported cutting down on gasoline consumption, taking extra jobs, borrowing to make ends meet and looking for ways to cut spending even further.

"We're farmers, and we have tremendous expenses," said Jack Merrick of Causey, N.M. "Of all the things that are essential, we're trying to figure out just what can be cut, and it's tough."

Mr. Merrick, who calls himself a political independent, said he would vote for Mr. Reagan over Sen. Kennedy if the two won their parties' nominations, and that he leans to Mr. Reagan over President Carter if the president is renominated.

The survey was conducted from April 9 through April 13, during the three-week lull in the presidential primary season. (The series of primaries resumes tomorrow in Pennsylvania.)

Nationally, 757 persons who identified themselves as Democrats in the Post's poll chose Mr. Carter over Sen. Kennedy by almost 2 to 1 — 59 percent to 30 percent. Among registered Democrats, Mr. Carter's majority was slightly higher, and among Democrats and persons who called themselves independents, it approached 2½ to 1.

One question in the poll was: "Which one do you think would do best at seeing to it that your dollar buys more in a year or two than it does now — Carter or Reagan?" By 48 percent to 32 percent, those interviewed chose Mr. Reagan. The other 20 percent either thought there would be no difference between the two or voiced no opinion.

When pitted against Mr. Carter in a trial heat among registered voters in the poll, Mr. Reagan trailed Mr. Carter overall by 51 to 42 percent. Among those who think they will be better off financially next year, Mr. Reagan was behind, 62 to 34 percent. But, in contrast to Sen. Kennedy, among those who fear they will be worse off, Mr. Reagan edged Mr. Carter, 47 to 45 percent.

Test of Effectiveness

A simple cross-tabulation of the poll shows how politically ineffective inflation as an issue has been for Sen. Kennedy. Among Democrats and independents who feel they can keep ahead of inflation and will be better off next year than they are now, Mr. Carter is preferred over Sen. Kennedy, 63 to 26 percent.

Among those who feel they will be worse off — a substantially larger group and one that would be expected to be strongly influenced by a campaign that attacks inflation — Mr. Carter is preferred, 54 to 29 percent.

The result for Mr. Reagan is in sharp contrast. To begin with, he is viewed as more likely to be successful in coping with inflation than is Mr. Carter.

Inflation is clearly the most important personal concern of a great many Americans, and it has been spoken about much during the campaign. But it has played a minor role until now as a voting issue, less important than people's views of Sen. Kennedy's character, for example, and far less important than the Tehran hostage crisis.

Workers in Sweden Begin Overtime Ban

STOCKHOLM, April 21 (UPI) — Public-sector workers today began a ban against overtime and, when wage negotiations with employers came to a standstill, refused to accept new employees. The ban would involve about 1.2 million federal and local workers, with the hardest hit areas including transport, police, health and schools.

Spokesmen for the workers say an offered hourly 15-ore (about 3½ cents) pay increase is insufficient; employers say they cannot afford to offer more. The overtime ban comes a week after private-sector workers called off a similar ban that had disrupted industry for two weeks.

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Americans Abroad Vote for Delegates

U.S. Overseas Primary Deadline Nears

PARIS, April 21 (IHT) — Both major U.S. political parties today started mailing out ballots for the election of European-based delegates to the Democratic and Republican presidential nominating conventions.

The last day for obtaining ballots and voting in the primaries is May 13 for Republicans Abroad and May 16 for Democrats Abroad (a few days earlier in some countries).

For Americans wanting to vote for delegates to one of the party nominating conventions, registration forms, ballots and other information can be obtained from both parties' offices in most European countries. U.S. embassies have the names and addresses of party chairmen in all countries.

In most European capitals, both parties are organizing rallies in early May to help get out the vote.

Ballots, information and the names of national chairmen can be obtained from either party's European chairman. They are:

Republicans Abroad: Tom Collins, Klatteweg 18, 2597 KB The Hague, Netherlands (phone: 814581).

Democrats Abroad: Anthony Hyde, 38 Lower Belgrave Street, London, W1, Britain, (phone: 732 4258).

To encourage participation, both parties have waived all the formalities of requiring ballots to be notarized by U.S. consuls. Americans can therefore vote in the overseas primary simply by pledging that they will not vote in another primary.

It is the first time that the Republican Party has admitted a delegation representing overseas Americans. Democrats Abroad had a delegation for the first time in 1976.

Republicans Abroad are sending two delegates with one vote each to the July convention in Detroit, which will choose a Republican nominee by a majority out of a total of 1,995 votes.

At the Democrats' national convention in New York in August, Democrats Abroad will have four votes out of a total of 3,331.

Both parties are helping overseas Americans register to vote in the November elections, but most U.S. states will not accept voter registration until August. Under new U.S. legislation, overseas Americans who specify that they are voting only for federal officials cannot be considered eligible for state taxes because of their participation in the election — a change from previous rulings by the Internal Revenue Service. State-by-state information is available from the parties and from U.S. embassies and consulates.

India Forces Mount Guard On Assam Oil Installations

NEW DELHI, April 21 (Reuters) — Indian security forces today guarded vital oil installations near Gauhati, capital of the northeastern state of Assam, after seizing them from pickets yesterday.

Armed contingents of the Border Security Force and the Central Reserve Police force, with orders to shoot troublemakers, were manning all approach roads to the Narengi installations near Gauhati, the Press Trust of India reported.

Thousands of slogan-chanting men, women and children who tried to resume picketing were stopped five miles away, the Press Trust said.

An indefinite curfew was imposed on Narengi yesterday after the troops removed 2,500 pickets who had blockaded oil supplies from Assam to the rest of India in a student-led drive to expel 3.5 million migrant workers and their families from the state.

The students demand that all immigrants who have arrived since 1951 be deported to preserve jobs in Assam and safeguard the state's cultural identity. About 80 people have died since September in violence related to the immigrant issue.

The students said last night that they would defy the curfew unless it was lifted immediately. They also said that they would ignore a ban on picketing and stage five days of sit-in demonstrations outside government offices in Assam beginning tomorrow.

The loss of oil supplies from Assam has been costing India $125 million a month and has gravely hurt the national economy, officials have said.

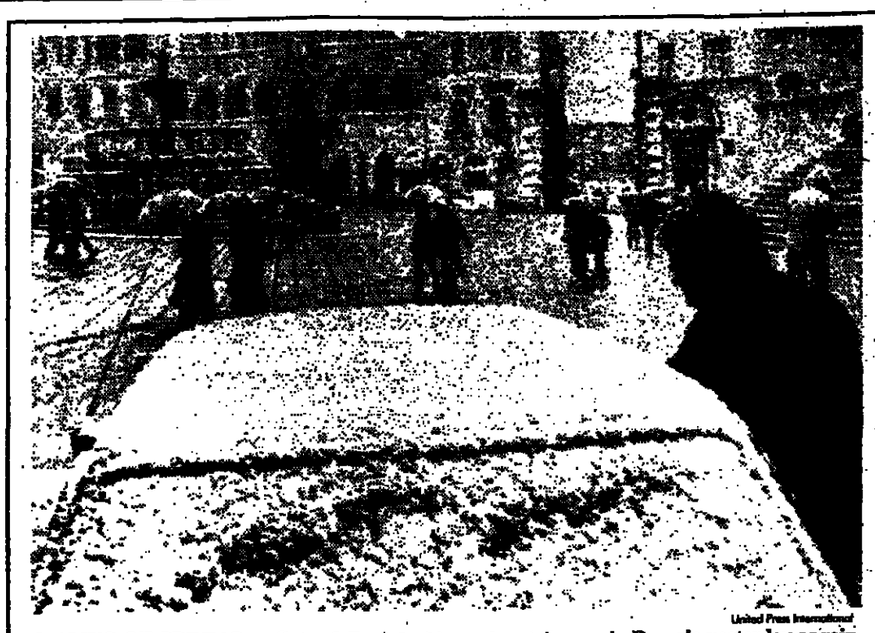
Troops and police tried to seize the oil installations on Saturday but pulled back when 300,000 demonstrators swarmed from Gauhati to Narengi.

A second attempt yesterday was successful. Student leaders stopped another march from trying to breach police barricades and thousands of protesters squatted on the road to the installations.

Swedish Communists Reject Paris Meeting

STOCKHOLM, April 21 (AP) — Leaders of the Swedish Communist Party, protesting the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, said yesterday they would not attend the meeting of European Communist leaders to be held in Paris later this month.

The Communist parties of Italy, Spain, Britain and the Netherlands earlier announced they would not attend the conference, which is supposed to be on "disarmament and peace." Afghanistan is not on the agenda.



United Press International

SNOWS OF SPRING — Snow fell on the November 4 Square in Perugia yesterday as rain, snow and freezing temperatures, unusual for the time of year, blanketed most of Italy.

Soviet-Born Adolf Shayevich

Moscow Synagogue Receives New Rabbi

By Anthony Austin

MOSCOW, April 21 (NYT) — A 41-year-old Jew who left the Soviet Union more than six years ago to study at the Jewish Theological Seminary in Budapest has been installed as deputy to the rabbi of the Moscow Synagogue.

"I thank you for the honor of being accepted by you, and I pledge myself to serving you and God," said the new rabbi, Adolf Shayevich, in a ceremony at the regular Saturday morning service nine days ago.

He bowed his head as Rabbi Yakov Fishman, white-bearded and ailing, placed white raiment over his shoulders, blessed him and kissed him on the cheek. The old rabbi then presented his deputy to the congregation as a pious and learned man in whom they could place their trust.

The 200 or so elderly men who came for the service pressed forward to hear better, and about 50 women in the balcony cried "Spasibo!" or "Thank you!" These were Moscow's most devout Jews; the thousands who fill the synagogue to overflowing on Jewish holidays gather more out of nationalistic than religious sentiment.

They learned in 1973 that the Soviet authorities were, surprisingly, allowing Mr. Shayevich, a native of the Jewish autonomous oblast of Birobidzhan, to go to the Budapest seminary, the last of its kind in Eastern Europe, to acquire theological training that had long been unavailable in the Soviet Union.

Mr. Fishman had served them well, although he had been a worker most of his life and had come late to the rabbinate, without the learning of some of the members of his own congregation. But he was in his 60s and had had a heart attack. What would happen when age or illness forced him to retire? Moscow's believers, like so many Jews in the Soviet Union would be left without a rabbi. Who would respond to the evident interest in Judaism being expressed by the young?

Five weeks ago Mr. Fishman brought good news: Mr. Shayevich had completed his course in Budapest and had been ordained, the first Soviet Jew to be ordained in many years. He would be returning to Moscow and would be presented to the congregation. Two other Soviet Jews at the seminary would be returning to other cities in the future after completing their courses.

The choir of seven men led by the cantor, Solomon Kleiman, completed a part of the service, and the new rabbi, a fair man with a goatee and deep-set eyes, stepped to Mr. Fishman's side.

Cameramen from the Council on Religious Affairs moved about taking pictures of the ceremony. It was against religious custom, but they had been given permission, and no one in the synagogue seemed to mind. It was a sign of the interest of Soviet leaders in preserving a record of religious tolerance.

And even though that tolerance goes hand in hand with vigorous antireligious propaganda among the population at large, it was, for this congregation, reassuring.

Broadcasts in 33 Languages

Voice of Vatican Reaches Distant, Isolated Faithful

By Louis B. Fleming

ROME, April 21 (LAT) — In the control center, a technician of Radio Vatican threw a switch and a signal of 500 kilowatts surged into the atmosphere.

Easter Mass, celebrated in Mandarin, was on its way from Rome to Peking.

In a cellar east of the Iron Curtain, in a place where the Roman Catholic Church is outlawed, faithful lay persons gathered around a shortwave radio to follow the Mass from Rome read in their language, sharing bread consecrated secretly by a clandestine priest.

In an isolated convent in Yugoslavia, the radio was atop the altar as the nuns knelt in prayer. There is no priest there, but a traveling priest had consecrated the host a month before. And as the voice from Rome, in solemn Latin, read the Mass, the Mother Superior distributed the wafers.

Near the Piazza del Popolo in Rome, a family switched on the FM radio as they gathered around the dinner table, and suddenly their apartment was filled with the beat of the Duke Jordan Quartet.

"Just the other day, a bishop from Eastern Europe told me our broadcasts are his only source for knowing what the church is doing," Father Roberto Tucci said.

This is the world of Radio Vatican.

'To Sustain Hope'

"I know from personal experience how much the voice of Vatican Radio is awaited to comfort the faith and sustain the hope of believers," Pope John Paul II commented the other day as he visited the studios of the radio service to mark its 50th year of operation. He had been a listener in Krakow, Poland.

In 33 languages for 225 hours a week, by shortwave, medium-wave and FM transmission, Radio Vatican carries the liturgy to the distant and isolated, news of the church to a congregation that is both Catholic and universal, defenses of the faith where freedom of religion is in peril, and affirmations of the social teachings on human rights, justice and peace.

Radio Vatican is capable of reaching each of the 800 million Roman Catholics in the world.

It is done on a shoestring.

"Our budget is about half of the 10 percent cut in external services proposed for the BBC (British Broadcasting Corp.) this year," Father Tucci, the director general, told a group of reporters.

The best guess is that this year's budget is $4.5 million. The result is a mix of amateurism and professionalism.

"We learn on the job," the director of one language section said.

"We have to be increasingly dependent on recruiting religious workers regardless of experience," Father Tucci acknowledged.

Not All Amateurs

For example: Father Ignazio Tchou, a Jesuit professor of economics in Taiwan, was called to head the Chinese service. Priests and nuns represent 40 percent of the staff. Others take jobs knowing they will earn less than half what they could make in state or private radio.

Not all are amateurs. The only American on the staff is Father John St. George, who was head of the communications department at Fordham University in New York and who pioneered FM stereo broadcasts there. He now directs Studio A — classical, popular and jazz music, broadcast in Rome, part of six hours of local musical programming.

Most of the Vatican radio programs heard in Rome were local transmissions of the overseas foreign language programs, until a two-hour broadcast of late-night music was added at the personal behest of Pope Paul VI. The idea originated with astronomers in the Vatican observatory.

Music, except as incidental to the liturgy, had not been heard on Radio Vatican until the last decade. The priority remains on overseas broadcasts of the liturgy and church affairs, especially to Christians under trying circumstances, such as the outlawed Roman Catholics of the Ukraine or the isolated Christians of Vietnam. These, incidentally, are next on the list for special broadcasts.

"In general, the authorities allow us a great deal of freedom," Father Tucci said.

He was seated in a corner office of a tower in the Vatican garden, on a level with the dome of St. Peter's Basilica, a few yards from where the first studio and transmitter of Radio Vatican were installed in 193[illegible] by Guglielmo Marconi, the inventor of radio.

Diversity Encouraged

"For almost 20 centuries the popular diff has made heard the divine word of his magisterium in the world, but this is the first time that his living voice can be heard simultaneously on all of the surface of the earth," Marconi said on Feb. 12, 1931, as he introduced the first broadcast with Pope Pius XI.

Unlike the Voice of America and BBC, whose many broadcasts are alike except for the language, Vatican radio encourages independence and diversity within each language program group, the better to fit the broadcast to the culture and interests of the listeners. Control comes second, so there have been mistakes.

The most celebrated recent gaffe was an interview pointedly critical of Belgian theologian Edward Schillebeeckx only days before he was to defend himself on heresy charges before the Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith.

Father Tucci apologized personally to Father Schillebeeckx, and the apology carried with it an admonition not only to Radio Vatican staff but also to Gregorian University theologian Jean Galot, who had granted the interview knowing that it was to be one of the interlocutors for the doctrinal hearing.

There was no right of reply. Radio Vatican taped the revealing press conference given by Father Schillebeeckx at the end of his interrogation, but the tapes went to the archives, not on the air.

Secretariat Consulted

The Vatican Secretariat of State is consulted on sensitive matters before a broadcast cause problems for a political church under political pressure. It is the secretary of state, now Cardinal Agostino Casaroli, an Italian who supervises Vatican Radio policy. Father Tucci is understood to have talked directly to the pope only twice in the first 18 months of John Paul's papacy.

The Vatican is negotiating the construction of a second medium-wave transmitter with newly developed directional transmission capability that will double coverage of Eastern Europe. But medium-wave works well only at night over the long distances necessary to reach the Eastern European audience.

The executive offices, three studios and the chapel used for broadcast Masses are all within the walls of Vatican City. Most of the offices and studios are in a modern office building on the banks of the Tiber. And most of the transmitters, including the giant movable shortwave apparatus, are at Santa Maria di Galeria, a 1,000-acre center 15 miles north of Rome.

Radio Vatican is also on the move, its crews flying with the pope everywhere he goes, and on location, with a special broadcast booth high above the central aisle of St. Peter's, equipped for live broadcasts in the major languages.

"*La Radio del Papa*" is what they call it here.

Polish President Calls for Detente

WARSAW, April 21 (UPI) — President Henryk Jablonski yesterday issued a strong appeal for detente, warning that a third world war would be more devastating than the first two.

"History proves that the escalation of armaments carries the germs of catastrophe," Mr. Jablonski told a crowd at an anti-war rally at Auschwitz, the former Nazi concentration camp. He urged worldwide support for Polish Communist Party leader Edward Gierek's call for a conference of European countries on disarmament and detente to be held in Warsaw.

"Even if a third world war does not break out because people will have sobered up and realized that the next war will be much more dangerous than the last one . . . then each day of the arms race should still be condemned," he said.

Qadhafi Disciple Reported to Kill Libyans in Italy

ROME, April 21 (UPI) — Ital anti-terrorist police and intellige services began an investigation day into evidence that supporter Libyan leader Moamer Qadi may be killing his opponents in ty.

Libyan student Ussef Mss Uidha, 23, was arrested r Rome's Via Venato immediately ter the killing on Saturday nigh businessman Abdul Aref Ghalil, and police said the young man c fessed to the crime. Police in P gia yesterday arrested Eblai Kl fa, 25, and Ahmed Hamr Hamed, 29, on suspicion of invo ment in the killing. The three byans are enrolled at the Univer of Perugia, police said.

Ghalil was shot in an outd cafe on the Via Veneto six days ter witnesses told police that Uidha and another Libyan acco the businessman on a Rome st and demanded that he return them to Libya. Ghalil refused.

Mr. Uidha told interrogators he considered Ghalil, who ra international transport busines Rome, "an enemy of the people of Col. Gadhafi, things we ca tolerate," police said. They said evidence indicated Mr. Uidha Mr. Khalifa were members group that acted against Qad opponents.

Investigators said there also evidence linking the three arre men to the killing of Libyan Mohamed Salem Ri whose body was found in the t of his car in Rome on March 21

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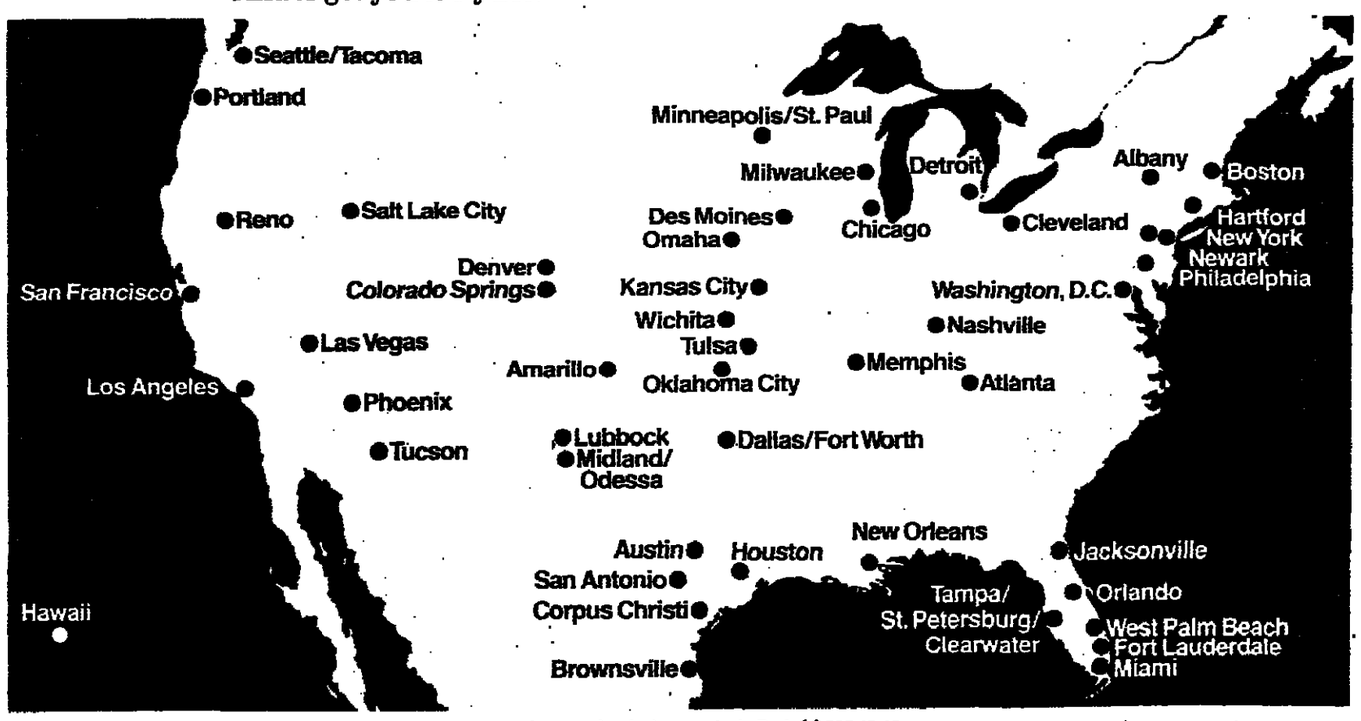
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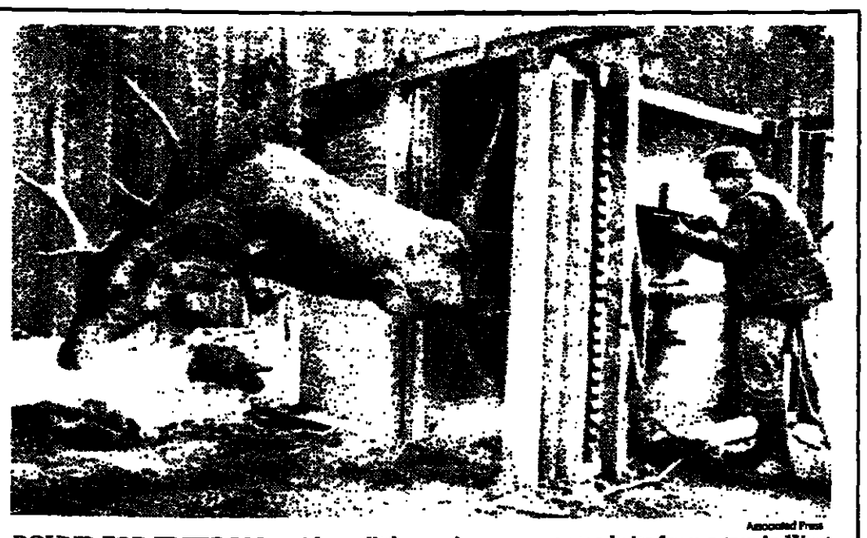
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Associated Press

BOUND FOR FREEDOM — After a little coaxing, a young stag bolts from a trap in West Germany's Bavarian National Park where it had been tagged and registered. Animals are caught at the end of winter and equipped with small transmitters to study their movement.

Lawsuits Over Nuclear Plant Diseases Increasing Among Workers in Britain

By Elaine Davenport

LONDON, April 21 (IHT) — John Simpson died in 1978 from cancer of the pancreas after having worked for 24 years at Britain's nuclear reprocessing plant, Windscale. His family believes his illness was caused by exposure to radiation. In a case that will come before the courts early next year, it is claiming damages from his former employer.

Simpson's is just one in a growing list of cases that are opening up a new area of law in Britain. The suit of John Lofthouse, who is not dead but reckoned to have a good case nonetheless, is also about a year away from trial. Mr. Lofthouse, 53, who still works for British Nuclear Fuels Ltd. (BNFL) at Windscale in northwestern England, claims that cataracts, for which he has undergone two operations, were induced by radiation. And four other cases of Windscale workers are in the preliminary stages.

"We're certainly optimistic about the outcome of the cases," says Ian Robertson, a lawyer acting on behalf of the union that several of the Windscale men belonged to. "We've slowly gotten to the point where BNFL is taking us seriously."

These lawsuits are important because BNFL had always claimed that any cancer or illness suffered by its workers was due to natural causes. The concession that a "nuclear" cancer or illness exists has been dragged from them only very slowly. The legal breakthrough came in 1977 in the case of Jonathan Troughton, who worked at Windscale handling plutonium rods and died of cancer of the bone marrow. Mr. Robertson started work on the case in 1972 when Troughton's union, the Government and Municipal Workers Union (GMWU), asked him to look into the matter.

Growing Discontent

"The GMWU had so much growing discontent," Mr. Robertson says, "that they felt they must take some test cases. The idea was to get several together for maximum impact so a judge wouldn't just think it was a one-off thing. I couldn't say whether or not we would win the cases, because we had virtually nothing to go on. But we did know that all the information we needed was locked up in the files of BNFL."

They fought a series of legal battles to get to the medical and work records of the men, and spent further time cross-checking and finding experts to examine the information. Then, in 1977, just as the Troughton case was about to be heard, BNFL settled out of court for £22,500 ($50,000), although without conceding liability. At about the same time, £8,000 was awarded to the widow of Harry King, also a Windscale worker.

Up to then, all the radiation cases had been centered on Windscale, Britain's only nuclear fuel reprocessing plant. Then in August, 1978, an event occurred at the much more sensitive Atomic Weapons Research Establishment at Aldermaston, 50 miles west of London, which put added pressure on the country's nuclear authorities.

The top-secret weapons establishment had to be partly closed after three women working at a special laundry and nine men in the research block were found to have twice as much plutonium in their bodies as permitted by international recommendations.

Severe Report

The Ministry of Defense, which runs Aldermaston — a plant that makes nuclear bombs — invited Sir Edward Pochin, an acknowledged expert on nuclear safety, to head an independent inquiry. His report three months later was severely critical of plant procedure and building design. Since then three Aldermaston workers have died from what may have been radiation-induced diseases. The unions of the three men are deciding whether or not to sue for damages.

At Windscale last November, lawyer Robertson won his biggest victory yet. The widow of Malcolm Pattinson was awarded £67,000 — again out of court. But this time BNFL admitted liability for Pattinson's death at age 36 from leukemia. BNFL said that the case was "not a precedent" and that all future cases would be considered "on their own merits," but Mr. Robertson was understandably jubilant.

Just after the Pattinson award came word that the widow of James Connor, who had been employed at Windscale and then at a nuclear research establishment at Winfrith, Dorset, until his death from chronic myeloid leukemia, was offered £28,500 in an out-of-court settlement.

Mr. Robertson's problem has been to prove that radiation has caused his clients' illnesses. "I'm not talking about a huge Hiroshima-like exposure," he says, "but a relatively small exposure." He must show the courts that employees' exposure to radiation over a length of time led to an incidence of his clients' particular diseases that was higher than in the general population.

Such evidence is acknowledged to be extremely hard to gather, and conclusions are debatable. Mr. Robertson and the Aldermaston lawyers look to, among others, the "Mancuso data" to back up their claims. This is research from the United States that tends to show, they say, that cancer hazards are higher than previously thought at low levels of radiation. Meanwhile, other experts continue to say that there is a threshold of exposure below which radiation is harmless.

It seems clear that the door is slowly swinging open in Britain for this type of case. But all the ones that have been won so far or are being seriously considered involve workers who have died or were in some way injured. There are dozens of other known cases in which, although there has been no injury, workers have proof that they were excessively exposed to radiation. Windscale itself has documented the cases of 57 workers "contaminated" by plutonium in the last 18 years.

There are more than 60 similar cases from Aldermaston. After the August, 1978, scare, the Defense Ministry undertook to scan-test every Aldermaston worker to determine the plutonium levels in their bodies. They decided to look through the medical records of former employees to find possible candidates for examination. Workers had always been able to inspect their medical records, which include the results of regular urine tests, but few ever did until then.

This process turned up high plutonium readings in a number of workers, one of whom is Bob Cooper, a mechanic. His tests in 1978, he says, showed that his lungs contained more than 2½ times the permitted maximum of plutonium.

"I've taken the Aldermaston no-injury cases and thrown them in a filing cabinet," says a London lawyer. He is not much impressed with the low-level radiation data — the Mancuso findings — except as they relate to clients who can show injury. But he has not thrown the files out. If and when his uninjured clients begin to get sick or die, then those files will surely come back out of the cabinet.

Planners See Bright Side to Grim Scenario

Paris Transit Devises Gas Crunch Plan

By Frank J. Prial

PARIS, April 21 (NYT) — Except for scattered instances in 1973, France has been virtually free of signs of a gasoline crisis other than the staggering price at the pump, now $3.50 a gallon for high-test.

But for the men who run the Paris Metro and buses, the threat of a serious shortage and of a resulting strain on public transportation is a nightmare that constantly haunts them, so they have worked out a plan based on a reduction of 50 percent in the capital's gasoline supply.

Not that the plan will solve the problems that such a shortage would mean, but it will serve as a guideline in planning for the years ahead.

The plan has some grim sides — subway cars and buses jammed even fuller in rush hour than now, for example — but it also sketches a newer and in some ways more appealing city, in which people return from the suburbs and find better things to do than commuting.

"The whole thing is based on the assumption, which may not be accurate, that gas would be rationed to 20 liters [almost five gallons] a month for each nonpriority passenger car," said a spokesman for the autonomous national agency that runs the city's subways and buses. "We are working on the assumption that we will have a 25 percent reduction of automobile circulation in the Paris region."

Though 1.2 million cars enter the city each working day, it is estimated that 60 percent of the people who work in Paris use public transportation.

Both the Metro trains and the buses are full during rush hour, but transit officials say that the situation was worse a few years ago, before trains were added and special bus lanes established.

In a Metro car these days there are four persons for every square yard of space. This could easily rise to six, the agency planners foresee, bringing back the horrors of the early 1960s, when it was necessary to line up in the corridors just for a chance to get onto the platform.

Those problems have been eased, the Metro spokesman said, by the purchase of new subway cars, by the extension of lines, by speeding the trains and by the construction of high-speed lines to suburbs to the east, west and south. By the end of 1981 the line to the south is to be connected to the one from the north that serves Charles de Gaulle Airport.

Slow Bus Speed

The long-term plan, based on a serious gas shortage, calls for speeding the trains even more and extending station platforms to cope with longer trains. One line a year would be updated at an estimated cost of $75 million a line.

Buses, according to the transit agency, are Parisians' favorite public transport, but they do not move fast enough in spite of the 65 miles of special lanes on main arteries. The average speed is under seven miles an hour; a speed of at least 10 would be needed in a serious fuel crisis, the planners say. In their scenario 300 buses would be needed almost immediately at a cost of $50 million.

The agency foresees that the economic crisis that would follow a drastic energy curtailment might make it impossible to pay for the changes, so it would be necessary to close certain Metro stations. The system would be shut down around 10 at night — about three hours earlier than now — and most of the elevators and escalators would probably have to cease operating.

Such a crisis would probably also mean the end of a Metro tradition — first-class cars, monthly passes for which cost double those of second class (about $16). Only 1.3 percent of monthly passes are for first class. Tandem buses already in use in larger French cities would probably appear in the capital, and the return of streetcars is possible.

"One thing is certain," a spokesman said. "In a serious energy crisis we would have conditions that would make transportation more difficult and less comfortable, particularly for suburbanites who work in Paris.

"Moving around will be difficult and expensive, and there will be a return to a more active city life," he said. "Cultural activities, sports and other leisure pastimes will be centered around one's neighbors, one's neighborhood and the city itself."

Obituaries

Robert Garst, an Ex-Editor At The New York Times

NEW YORK, April 21 (NYT) — Robert E. Garst, 79, a former assistant managing editor and city editor of The New York Times, died yesterday in New York Hospital after a long illness.

He began his 42-year career at the newspaper in February, 1925. In 1938, he was appointed night city editor; in 1946, assistant night managing editor, and in 1948, city editor. In 1952, Mr. Garst moved up to assistant managing editor. In that capacity, he went to Geneva in 1955 to supervise the coverage of a four-power conference of heads of state.

He handled liaison with departments and various administrative chores for Turner Catledge, then managing editor. He also for a time organized and supervised the news flow for the international and West Coast editions of The Times, in Paris and Los Angeles. He took the title of special assistant to Mr. Catledge in January, 1967, and retired on March 1 of that year.

Mr. Garst taught copy editing at Columbia's School of Journalism from 1927 until he resigned in 1948 amid the pressures of his duties as city editor. With Theodore Bernstein, who also later became an assistant managing editor of The Times, he wrote "Headlines and Deadlines," which has been a basic journalism textbook since 1933.

A.H. Raskin, long a leading reporter for The Times, recalled that Mr. Garst was "the fastest man on the desk, with a flair for writing apt, understandable headlines and for putting order into a jumbled story."

— PETER KIHSS.

Richard Baum

PORTLAND, Ore., April 21 (AP) — Richard Baum, 56, the principal architect of the Pacific Northwest's Far East wheat market and a leading proponent of trade with China, died yesterday of a heart attack while in Tokyo.

Mr. Baum was president of Western Wheat Associates, a division of U.S. Wheat Inc. He helped convince China to resume purchase of wheat from the Pacific Northwest after it had halted trade in 1974 because of fear of a wheat fungus. The executive director of the Port of Portland, Lloyd Anderson, said Mr. Baum "contributed a great deal to encouraging the Chinese to open trade with the United States."

Helmut Kaeutner

BERLIN, April 21 (AP) — Helmut Kaeutner, 72, a prominent German director, actor and playwright, died yesterday at his home in Castellina, Italy, it was announced here today.

Mr. Kaeutner was widely known in the German-speaking world for his work in films and television productions. Following World War II, he directed some of the first post-Nazi era German films. His most successful film was "The Last Brigade" in 1954 starring Maria Schell, which won first prize at the Cannes Film Festival. Other films included "The Captain from Koepenick" and "The Water Glass."

German Dancer Defects to West

CANBERRA, April 21 (Reuters) — An East German dancer who disappeared shortly before her company returned to East Berlin yesterday has asked to remain in Australia, a Foreign Affairs Department spokesman said today.

The spokesman said that the dancer, 20-year-old Heidi Goersch, had applied for either political asylum or to be given refugee status at a meeting with foreign affairs and immigration officials in Melbourne.

The Komische Oper company left Sydney after completing an eight-week tour of Australia.

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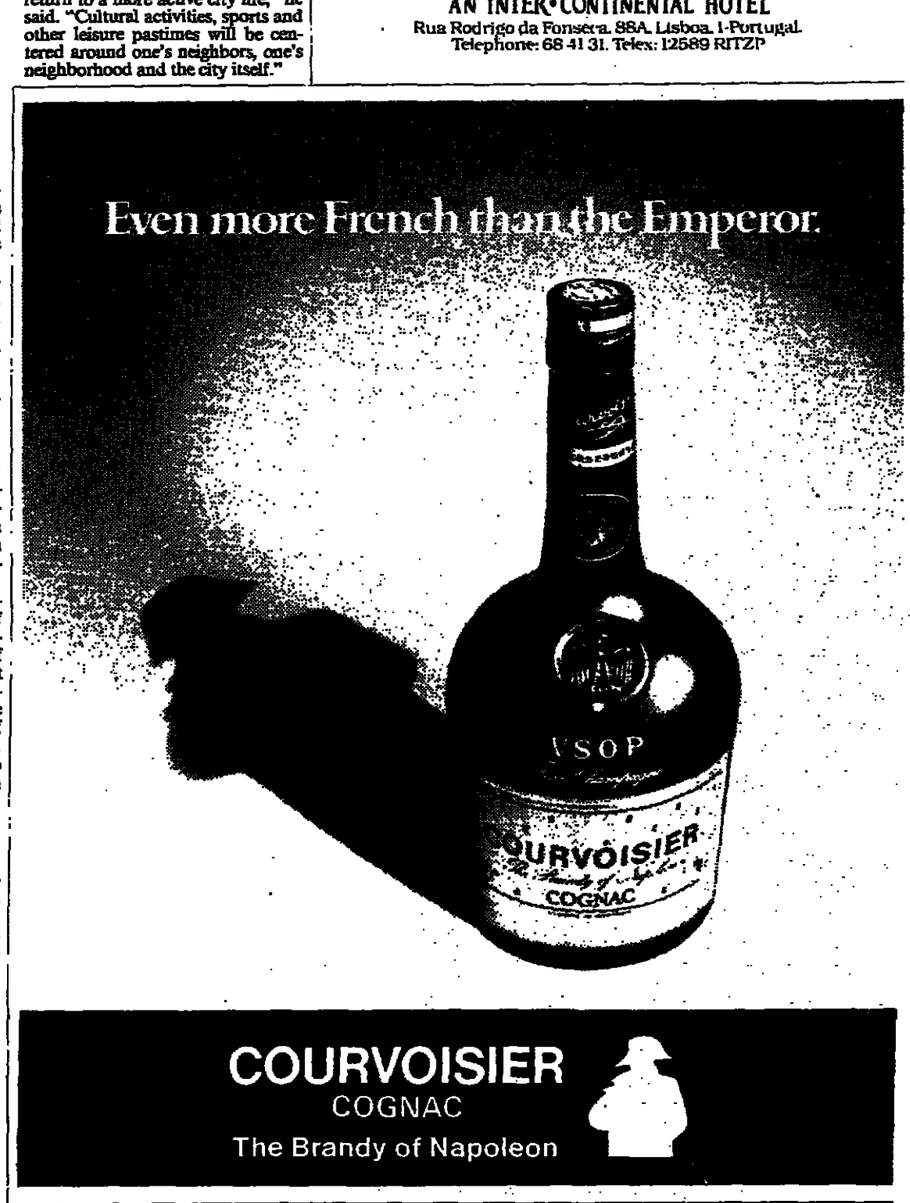


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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 6 Tuesday, April 22, 1980

Costa Rica's Grand Gesture

Tiny Costa Rica, long fertile ground for democracy in a part of the world where it hasn't always thrived, has set an admirable example for all nations. When confronted with a humanitarian problem it acted in a humanitarian fashion, swiftly, without agonizing over possible political or economic fallout. First, President Rodrigo Carazo offered his country as a staging area for the more than 10,000 refugees now seeking to flee Cuba and join their more than half a million compatriots who have fled since the early 1960s. And when that proved insufficient because of Cuban obstructionism, he offered them all asylum. In a country with a population of 2.2 million, it is an impressive gesture. It would be equivalent to the United States resettling 1 million refugees. It does not matter that all those being offered a home in Costa Rica will not take it; what matters is that Costa Rica has offered a home when they need one.

Cuba, on the other hand, which presents itself as a defender of the oppressed worldwide, is doing everything in its power to prevent its own citizens from exercising their human right to emigrate. It labels them *gusanos* (worms), *delinquents*, *trash* and parasites and moves to stop their outflow. The situation results from Havana's miscalculation about what would happen if Cuban guards were removed from the Peruvian Embassy where a throng of Cubans was seeking asylum.

The precedent is extremely dangerous for Fidel Castro's regime. For example, how many young Cubans would rather leave than risk their lives in the Horn of Africa as surrogate soldiers for the Kremlin? Costa Rica has *sharpened the dilemma. If Castro doesn't let* the refugees go, even though President Carazo has met his condition, he will show that his word is worthless and also that he has an internal problem of undefined but troublesome dimensions. If he does let them go, it will stir up the other Cubans who want to leave. And those who get out will add grim new facts about poverty and repression in Cuba to the general din of anti-Castro opinion in the West. Such dilemmas should always face the Cubas and Castros of the world. As long as there are Carazos and Costa Ricas, sometimes they will.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

The Nixon Bunch

The gang that (evidently) couldn't shoot straight is back in the news. G. Gordon Liddy has been telling a waiting world about how he once baked a rat (about 20 minutes to the pound, we would figure, in an oven set at 375 F.) and ate this rat by way of demonstrating to himself — and to ratdom all over the world — who had better be scared of whom from now on. This theory of acquiring mystical power over a whole class of creatures by ingesting one of them still enjoys a certain vogue, as we understand it, in some of the less accessible parts of New Guinea. But it has come as quite a shock to Washington — silly old effete place that we are. And so have many of Mr. Liddy's other observations and assertions, especially concerning the people the Nixon bunch wouldn't authorize him to kill; and so have Spiro T. Agnew's speculations about whether Mr. Nixon didn't actually intend to have *him* killed; and so have Mr. Nixon's own recent declarations on . . . But wait. We get ahead of ourselves. The thing has made us giddy.

Mr. Liddy was of a mind to exterminate the columnist Jack Anderson and also his coconspirator E. Howard (The Rug) Hunt, and the darn of it, in his view, seems to have been that he never got to. Such were life's little disappointments in the Nixon years, but for prospective victims — or at least for those who so imagined themselves — it had a bright side. For instance, Mr. Agnew, who says he supposed the president might well have him murdered if he didn't resign, did resign and didn't get murdered. So, you see: the system works. Or is that the right conclusion? We apologize again for being slightly addled by all this, but we are, frankly, just a little rusty in the techniques of thinking about this group.

For guidance at such a time, it is of course always useful to turn to the Leader himself from whom all Strategy flows, and providentially Mr. Nixon has also chosen at this moment to come out with a book, so the guidance is there. As usual, the former president speaks most compellingly about what he knows best. "Only in very recent years," Mr. Nixon writes, "has the notion taken hold that life is meant to be easy," adding that too many people have been "coddled, pampered and truckled to." Who better to write about this than a pardoned and pensioned-off ex-president (unless it would be a plea-bargained-out ex-vice president) who has enjoyed the comfiest of life styles in the trying period when so many of his close associates and subordinates had to go to jail?

Mostly what Mr. Nixon writes about, however, is what Mr. Liddy also writes about: *Will* — and the unfortunate, even positively alarming absence of it from our coddled higher reaches these days. People, he points out, keep going around saying dumb things like " 'War' is 'bad' " and " 'peace' is 'good,' " and not facing up to World War III. Damned shame too.

World War III has long been a favorite subject of Mr. Nixon's. Let the lower-downs in the organization worry about simple — how should we say?— one-on-one extinctions. The big geopolitical version is what's on his mind. In one of his most memorable asides, the former president once complimented Guy Lombardo by saying he was sure Mr. Lombardo's band would be playing after World War III, just as it had on VJ-Day after World War II. Unfortunately, Mr. Lombardo died (presumably of natural causes) before we could win World War III, but that has not diminished Mr. Nixon's resolve to win it. But to do that, he informs us, will require — one can't say it too often — "Will."

Hating as we do to be skunks at the garden party, we are still bound to say that after this great burst of hymns to Will is over, the hymnists of the Nixon administration could do worse than to turn their attention to another abstraction. It is called Responsibility. It is what all these gents seem so assiduously to be ducking — whether by blaming it all on someone else or implying it was fear for their life as distinct from their own wrongdoing that forced them out or repeating the old business about merely following orders. Responsibility. They ought to give it a whirl. Like peace, if you'll forgive our saying so, it is good.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Casting Doubt on Carter Wisdom

To our utter amazement we read in The New York Times (IHT, April 21) a story that early last year the Americans tried to incite the Iranian military to stage a pro-shah coup. The Times story lacks official substantiation. But it is common knowledge that, complying with U.S. desire, Iranian Premier Bakhtiar tried to save what still could be saved after the shah lost the confidence of the people.

It was also known that Bakhtiar's attempt failed as had previous attempts to take recourse to the military. The coup did not materialize. The disintegrating Iranian forces could not hold their own against Islamic revolutionaries supported by the people.

After Khomeini's triumphant return, the generals paid with their lives for cooperation with the United States. That The New York Times has raked up an old story exposes the hostages to increased danger. The publication can only be designed to cast doubt on the wisdom of decisions Carter might have made in respect to military measures in Iran. The president is made to look as a man who always takes the wrong action.

—From the Frankfurter Allgemeine (Frankfurt).

On the Quebec Challenge

The campaign to separate Quebec from Canada has moved to a critical stage. No longer is it Quebec alone that is pushing for change.

Alberta, booming, is in conflict not merely with Ottawa but with all Canada including Quebec over oil prices and the control of resources. Every province has its quarrel with the interference and empire-building of the Ottawa bureaucracy.

The problem, now desperately urgent, is to find a structure to carry these diverse interests, including the preservation of French Canada"s Frenchness, without a disaster to North America as a whole.

— From The Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

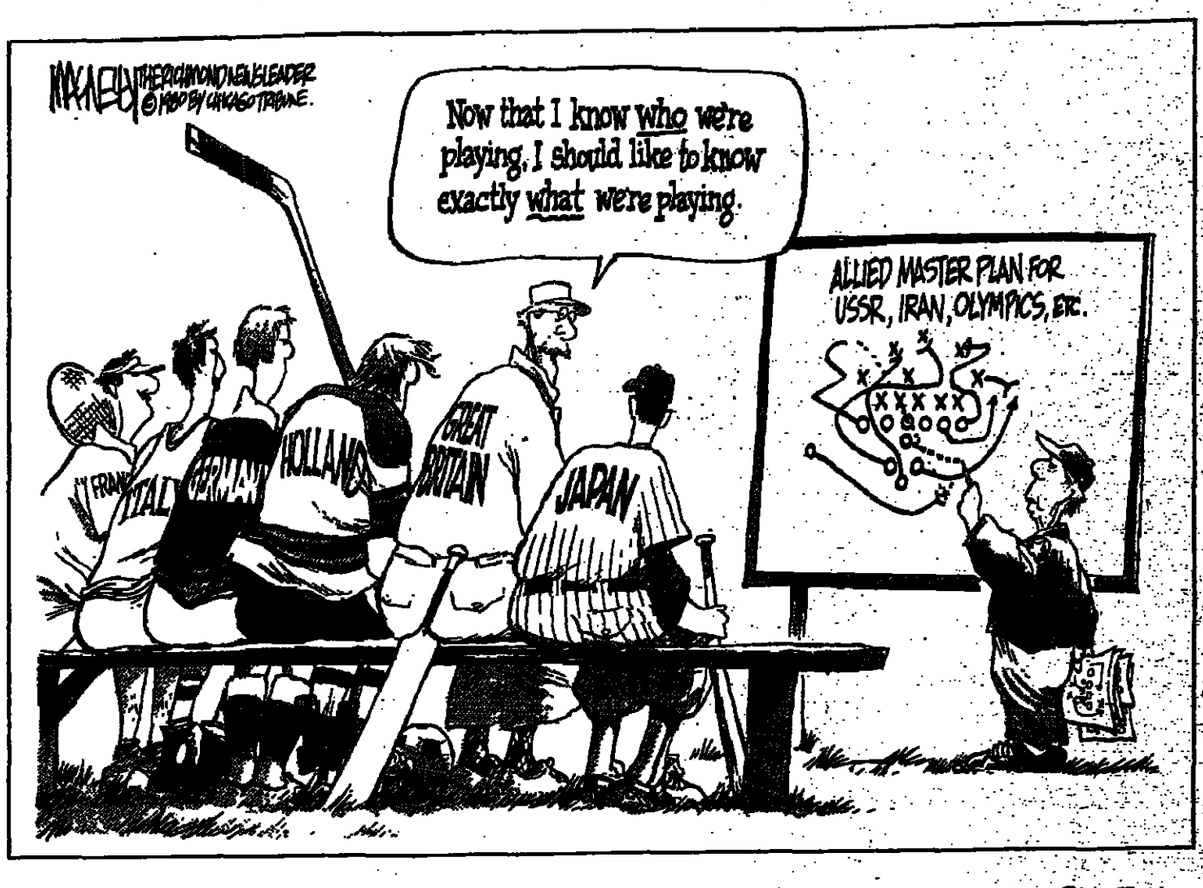
April 22, 1905

PARIS — Arsene Pigeon, of Montrouge, whose mind had become unbalanced owing to his losses in Indo-Chinese speculations, yesterday determined to take his own life by performing the "hara-kiri." He cut open his abdomen with a large carving-knife and was conveyed to the Laennec Hospital in a dying condition. And in Milan, considerable sensation was caused in the cathedral this evening by the suicide of the Marchesa Maria Clara Pallavicini. A service was being held in the cathedral, which was filled with worshipers, when Marchesa Pallavicini drew a revolver and shot herself. The cathedral, which was immediately closed, will have to be reconsecrated.

Fifty Years Ago

April 22, 1930

ROOSEVELT FIELD, Long Island — To the plaudits of a wildly cheering crowd, Col. Charles Lindbergh and his wife made a perfect landing here last night, breaking the transcontinental record by nearly three hours. The official time for their trip from Grand Central Airport, Los Angeles was 14 hours, 45 minutes, 32 seconds, which is 2 hours, 57 minutes less than the record made by Capt. Frank Hawks last June. Lindbergh's low-winged Lockheed plane averaged 180 miles an hour, a speed which he said it was possible to maintain because of flying at between 10,000 to 20,000 feet. Col. Lindbergh said that he had held the controls throughout the trip, but that his wife had acted as navigator.



West Germans 'Escape' in Drugs and Cults

By John Dornberg

MUNICH — West German youth seem to be passing new milestones in their search for identity.

Consider this statistic, buried not long ago in the flood of official verbiage that emanates from the corridors of Bonn's Interior Ministry: Last year, 10 times as many people *died here from heroin addiction as* the total number killed in the preceding decade as a consequence of political terrorism.

In fact, by its own concerned admission, West Germany is now the world's leading "heroin country" — in number of known addicts (45,000), in 1979 deaths from overdosage (615), in sheer consumption which reached a staggering 5.4 tons during the past year.

Escape?

"Moreover," according to Oskar Schroeder, a top-ranking Ministry of Health official recently appointed as chairman of the United Nations Commission on Drugs, "the high point of this heroin wave has not yet been reached."

A stepped up supply is usually cited as one explanation for this alarming phenomenon. But most experts also point to rising demand among the young for forms of "escape" from the pressures of school, home and work environments in what is known hereabouts as *die Leistungsgesellschaft* — the achievement society.

In other words, a few years later than elsewhere, most notably the United States, young West Germans seem to be trying to flee from the constraints of a meritocracy by searching more for roles than goals.

The flight into drugs is one avenue and, justifiably, it is currently being viewed as a national calamity in the making. No less insidious, though just beginning to penetrate the public and official consciousness, is rising membership in youth sects and "religions."

*Adherents, according to a num*ber of recently published studies of the problem, are estimated to involve tens of thousands of young West Germans over age 18 — just old enough to count as legally mature, but young enough to be easily enticed and highly susceptible to *the promises of false messiahs.*

The largest and most energetic cults, both in terms of recruiting youths eager to escape from reality and in molding them through sophisticated mind control techniques into blindly obedient followers, are branches or Germanic offshoots of those long active in the United States.

Thus, there is L. Ron Hubbard's Church of Scientology, the West German branch of the cult which has its headquarters in Munich, believed to have some 10,000 members paying to take "courses."

The Unification Church, the cult led by Sun Myung Moon, a South Korean industrialist and defense contractor and self-styled messiah, is based in the Taunus mountain of Camberg, not far from Frankfurt, and has some 2,000 "Moonies."

At last count, David (Mo) Berg's Children of God cult numbered around 1,000.

Guru Maharaj Ji's Divine Light Mission is now becoming increasingly active again, following a period of re-organization, and has an estimated 800 hard-core followers.

Predictably, there is the Hare Krishna movement, whose leading "monks" were tried for "fraudulent begging" in Frankfurt last year. And last, though by no means least, it is believed that Yogi Maharishi Mahesh's Transcendental Meditation Society embraces almost 60,000 followers taking courses priced from $200 to $5,000.

In a pattern by now familiar, these groups postulate the ideal of a community uncompromisingly faithful to itself, demand absolute subjugation to the authority of their leaders and "soul-wash" their members through manipulative indoctrination into obedience. These cults also demand and get physical as well as emotional separation of their members from their families.

Where the picture differed in West Germany, until recently, was in both general public and official governmental reaction to the phenomenon. Not only was there widespread indifference but, in some quarters, outright advocacy predicated on the well-meaning but naive belief that such destructive cults might really provide "disoriented youth with goals, a sense of purpose, at least with viable alternatives."

To be sure, from the outset there were some who warned and called attention to the dangers. These were frantic parents, shocked by the personality changes in their children, who began joining various local citizens' "Action Groups for Spiritual and Psychic Freedom" and the Catholic and Protestant churches. Both churches have assigned specialists to monitor the cults — two highly astute and outspoken Munich clergymen who have been subjected to vituperative smear campaigns, attacks and threats from the cults.

But it was not until a little more than year ago that the West German government — specifically the Ministry of Health and Family Affairs — began viewing the increased attraction and membership of youth "religions" with some official concern.

Recently that concern was enunciated in a formal government report to the Bundestag which attributed the growing strength of these groups to "their appeal to those young people trying to escape reality and participation in society."

Like the drug epidemic.

Restraints

But unlike drugs, there are some specific limits to what the Bonn government can do, due largely to constitutional restraints such as the inviolability of religious, ideological and conscientious freedom as well as the individual's right "to free development of personality."

Nonetheless, the report says, existing laws do provide for a number of restrictive measures such as prohibition of advertising and collecting money in public places, fraud investigations, abolition of the cults' nontaxable statutes, and enforcement of regulations governing misrepresentation in advertising and business. Implementation, however, is largely up to local authorities.

Meanwhile, Bonn has announced its intention to sponsor and underwrite more research studies on the problem and to provide financial assistance to parents' groups as well as to the country's only rehabilitation center, in Altenberg near Cologne, for former members of the cults.

All noble and constructive, to be sure, but, as Munich's daily Sueddeutsche Zeitung pointed out not long ago, perhaps not yet enough "to save the naive from the nets of those who fish for human souls."

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The Return of Richard Allen

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — Ask who might become Ronald Reagan's national security adviser, and the name that comes back most often is Richard V. Allen, appointed chief foreign policy adviser in Reagan's campaign. No one leaps up and says, yes, Dick Allen is cast in the large mold of Henry Kissinger and Zbigniew Brzezinski, he has just the right background and touch for the job. But as gossip about staffing a prospective Reagan *administration starts to churn*, Allen is the high seed.

Allen: 44, with a round open face, straight graying 1950s hair and a bit of Henry's paunch; Notre Dame BA and MA; assistant professor of political science, Georgia Tech; early staffer at Georgetown's Center for Strategic Studies, co-editor there of a national security symposium; researcher/editor at the Hoover Institution, Stanford; at 32, foreign policy coordinator for Richard Nixon's 1968 campaign; briefly Kissinger's "principal associate;" later deputy to Peter Peterson, Nixon's international economic aide; recently head of his own business consulting firm; one wife, seven kids. I have known him and liked him for 18 years.

Right-Winger

Allen is an instinctive right-winger. I recall his praising, in the early 1960s, Franz Josef Strauss, currently a candidate for West German chancellor. He has borne the label of cold warrior easily. He is not grim or emotional about it, nor highly intellectual or theoretical — though he is quick and smart and can call on the qualities that produced a doctoral dissertation (University of Munich) on "The Theory and Practice of the Liberation of Man in Marxism and Leninism." He simply, matter-of-factly, sometimes almost cheerfully doesn't trust the Russians. Like, you might say, Reagan.

The other day Allen defined to me Reagan's approach, and his own, this way: "A hardliner — it's a term of opprobrium — would in a crisis immediately reach for a hammer or a weapon. But Reagan is a realist who would deal with the world as it is, whether it's pressures of the Third World or military challenges. He's someone who examines a problem without a predisposition to a solution. He's a strong defender of American values, and wants to make sure they win. Reagan is a fundamentalist: Things may appear complex but choices can be reduced to manageable proportions."

In 1968, Allen was at the center of a wicked Washington story unfolding still. The hustling available kid from Notre Dame, he had shimmied to the top of the Nixon campaign pole. But Nixon reached over him to Harvard and Rockefeller and a genuinely unexpecting Kissinger to fill the plum national security adviser's post. Kissinger made evident his distaste for Allen — it is possible to believe he resented having Nixon impose a deputy not beholden to him — and Allen soon left.

And now an older and wiser Allen is in the delicious (but, of course, not entirely risk-free) position of having shimmied to the top of the Reagan campaign pole, from where he can see the very man who undid him 12 years ago beginning to pay his respects to a (currently) plainly negative Reagan. What is Allen whispering in Reagan's ear? What is the meaning of the complaints *now beginning to appear* that certain lesser parties are standing in the way of Kissinger and more destiny? Stay tuned.

Meanwhile: Allen's (and Reagan's) main lines run to Nixon-Ford appointees known for differing with Kissinger and to the Committee on the Present Danger. Allen was already part of this crowd when he hooked up with Reagan — after writing the foreign policy plank "neutral" as between Ford and Reagan, at the Republican convention in 1976.

'Not an Obstacle'

George Bush and Philip Crane asked Allen for campaign help this time, Allen reports, but he had approached Reagan in 1977, telling him that, as president, he would either set policy or influence it and Allen wanted to help. To season the candidate, Allen escorted him to Japan and Europe, dispatched him to Mexico, and got the Soviet ambassador's okay for a Moscow trip that never came off. He now travels a good bit with Reagan, and is "coordinating" the foreign policy and defense advisory groups — lots of conservative respectables and some others — that Reagan just announced.

"I'm a facilitator," Allen says. "I'm a crucial switch but it's open. I'm not an obstacle. We round-table everything in this campaign."

Allen told me he is not asking for the White House job and expects to return full time to his business in November. But he volunteers that the job could not be done right anyway unless it were restructured to make its holder a "traffic manager, though not a eunuch" — with the secretary of state truly as the president's chief foreign policy spokesman. Would he take the post if it were offered?

"I can't say I would not."

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Letters

The IRS Knows

I have just returned from a vacation in the United States where the only person I met that believed an American living and working in France actually pays taxes to Uncle Sam worked for the IRS.

Even my mother-in-law, who believes me capable of almost anything, can't believe it.

LARRY NASH.

Paris.

Give No Quarter

"End of Quarter Boosts Dollar" (IHT, March 28). What, no more two-bit pieces?

AL HIX.

London.

Appeasement

It is hard to understand what President Carter imagines he accomplishes by deporting Iran's Embassy staff. What he should have done, obviously, was not deport them, but intern them, along with all other Iranians in the United States, including the Iranian delegation to, and employees of, the United Nations. *That* would have been the effective, intelligent response, right from the beginning. What kind of people have we become, making such weak, idle, foolish, empty gestures, when the situation cries out for strength, effectiveness, intelligence, force? Is the United States so contemptibly degenerate that it no longer has the will to protect its own citizens, its foreign emissaries? Still less, then, will it defend the cause of any foreign country. Small wonder, then, that the allies of the United States are fewer and fewer. If the Russians H-bombed Paris (and the IHT), would the United States go so far as to break relations with them? Not likely! They'd keep their ambassador in Moscow, on an interim basis, in order to be able to negotiate the reconstruction of the Tour Eiffel. Neville Chamberlain, here we come!

W.F. SMYTH.

Colombo, Sri Lanka.

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Viewing U.K. Arms Policy

By Wayland Young

LONDON — The Thatcher government's first defense white paper gives more detail than usual, except on one point, and it is more clearly laid out. It will be debated in Parliament at the end of this month and is sure to draw compliments.

My compliment goes to the first map, "The North Atlantic Alliance and the Warsaw Pact," which centers on the North Pole, thus showing for once the eastern Atlantic, northern waters, on which any defense of the rest of the Atlantic depends.

The paper talks of "Marxism-Leninism" instead of the usual illiterate "Communism," and it describes Kiev class ships as aircraft carriers without any coyness. If this accurate language had been used when the Kiev itself sailed on through the strait at the Black Sea, fewer minutes would be left in the world to say that though the Russians are mighty tough they don't break treaties. (By sending aircraft carriers through this strait, the Soviet Union regularly breaches the Montreux Convention of 1936.)

Arms Control

There are also a couple of pages on arms control, which go for the figure than the usual narcotic generalities, and seek to place Britain's defense policy comprehensibly within the world's present disarmament possibilities.

When the paper is debated, only the Labor "left" is likely to mount anything more than mild objection to the way Britain is keeping better than some of its allies, to the NATO target of a 3 percent annual increase in defense spending, and to the fact that Britain is still second only to the United States in the NATO table of defense spending as a percentage of GNP.

This argument falls more neatly into place each successive year the white paper shows that Britain is fourth in total defense spending and seventh in per capita spending.

The "left" is surer of headline than of support in the country, and the mainstream of the Labor Party can be expected to be constructive while dwelling on the contrast between increased defense spending and the savage cuts in domestic government spending.

But one argument overshadows all others at the moment: What to do about the approaching demise of the British Polaris submarine forces. The present government has unveiled that its (Labor) predecessor quietly spent $2.3 billion on upgrading the system with MIRV (By invading Afghanistan, the Soviet Union has, of course, foregone the outcry it could have obtained from the "left" against this sector expenditure.)

What Next?

Now the decision has to be taken what to do next. It could be buying the somewhat over-capable U.S. Trident missiles to put in British boats with British warheads. It could be U.S., or possibly British Cruise missiles with British warheads. It could be a stretching of Polaris. Or it could do nothing, in which case the United States and France would be alone among North Atlantic Treaty countries with nuclear missiles capable of hitting the Soviet Union.

Here the paper has only one sentence, which says the British government is considering what to do but it specifies neither systems nor costs. Most British citizens will think about defense would have welcomed more background analysis before the government's preferred solution was plonked down before Parliament.

In the meantime, all we know is that the present Polaris force is extremely cheap to maintain: defense spending is 4.9 percent of the GNP and the strategic nuclear force is less than 1 percent of defense spending.

On the Trigger

One important decision, already taken, has not been frankly explained by the government, and has so far escaped public notice. The 160 U.S. Cruise missiles to be deployed in Britain within the next three years are to be under single key control; that is, no British finger on the safety catch.

It may be true that this is already the case with the F-111s, but this is a big politico-practical difference. A host government can ask friends to fly their planes away if there is a disagreement. It cannot ask them to fly their Cruise missiles away. They would have to be shipped out, taking days. Moreover planes are flown from airfields, but Cruise missiles would be launched from roads at the bottom of anybody's garden. Probably more will be heard of this.

Wayland Young is a British writer and as Lord Kennet is a Labor member of the House of Lords. He wrote this article for the International Herald Tribune.

Lifestyles

Marathon Moms Join Running Game

By Georgia Dullea

GREENWICH, Conn. (NYT) — It was one of those rainy, ragged weekends when mothers of small children fantasize about running away from home. Linda Schreiber had five small children, including 18-month-old quadruplets who cried in counterpoint and showed no signs of napping that day. She did more than fantasize.

She ran — out the door of her brick Colonial house, down the street, away from the responsibilities of the mother business. She ran in the rain for two and a half miles that first day. Then she ran home.

Back in the house she recalls feeling "breathless" and muscle-tired, but exuberant." Her husband was smiling and coping with the babies and the bottles and the diapers. It was Jim Schreiber, a lawyer whose weekends revolved around two-mile runs and tennis tournaments, who suggested that his wife, "a classic non-athlete," run around the block to ease her restlessness on that rainy Sunday.

Now, almost six years later, 35-year-old Linda Schreiber runs 10 to 12 miles a day, and up to 23 miles when training for a marathon. In the 1978 New York City race, her time (2:54:33) placed her 11th in a field of more than 1,000 women. Here in Greenwich, her small and determined figure, forever bobbing along the pavement in heat waves and snowstorms, has prompted other women to follow.

A neighbor, the famed runner James Fixx, calls her "an imperturbable woman." Others call her "Marathon Mom."

Which, as it happens, is the title of a book that Linda Schreiber has written with JoAnne Stang, "Marathon Mom, The Wife and Mother Running Book," which will be published this week by Houghton Mifflin. In it, Mrs. Schreiber draws on her experiences as well as those of other suburban mothers who are exercising their bodies and their "right to run."

Inventive Group

They are a highly inventive group, these running mothers, especially the ones without baby sitters. A mother of three measured the driveway, and there she runs while the children nap. Another runs in circles around the house, ear tuned to the baby's cry. And many have taken to parking the carriage at the edge of the high school running track.

Baby sitters were less of a problem for Mrs. Schreiber, who has a live-in mother's helper, a part-time housekeeper and a husband who doesn't mind sitting while she runs. What complicated Mrs. Schreiber's running career, at least in the early years, was an attack of mother's guilt. Even though she ran only 25 minutes at first and even though the children were supervised, she felt "constant guilt," she said, despite the fact that running was making her "a stronger, healthier, mellower wife and mother."

She certainly looked mellow the other day, sprinting across the Connecticut countryside with five small figures in multicolored running shorts and football jerseys. First came Samantha, 9 years old, who says running is "my third favorite sport." Then there were the quads — Zachary, Amanda, Danielle and Elisabeth. The quads are now 7 and minus enough teeth to bankrupt the tooth fairy.

"Oh, we know who the tooth fairy is," said Elisabeth, giving a visitor a fishy look. "It's Daddy!"

Whatever guilt Mrs. Schreiber may have felt about running away from home has long since disappeared. Her children are a happy and a lively bunch who share their parents' interest in sports. They like swimming, gymnastics, biking and football. They also like to run. Last year they ran in the Greenwich Memorial Day five-miler. Three of the quads dropped out fairly early, but Samantha and then Zachary finished in good form.

Mrs. Schreiber doesn't think mothers should run marathons — not unless they are really motivated to do so. As she says in the book: "Follow your instincts. No one should feel defensive if she doesn't care to race. Having the freedom to race doesn't mean you're obliged to compete."

For the runner, of course, the marathon means pain. "Pitting yourself against pain — and overcoming it to accomplish your goal — is an integral part of the challenge of racing," Mrs. Schreiber says. "The more you strive to realize your potential, the more you try for maximum performance — the more pain you'll encounter."

Mothers who run are often struck by the analogy between marathon running and childbirth, she said, because of the common elements of pain and fear of the unknown. The day after she ran her first marathon, she visited a cousin in the maternity ward. Her cousin asked what the marathon was like and Mrs. Schreiber laughed and said: "Hard work. The closest damn thing to giving birth."

When she talks of such pain, when she talks about her injuries (an operation on a neuroma, a painful inflammation of the sensory nerve between the toes, kept her out of the 1979 New York City Marathon), even when she talks about the blisters that she ritually anoints with petroleum jelly and wraps in lamb's wool, it is hard to understand what sets her to running as soon as the school bus leaves.

She is a Phi Beta Kappa, with a master's degree in the literature of religions, and part of the motivation is the "spiritual aspect," the realization of her own potential. Another part of it is the solitude.

"When I began running," she said, "I ran for solitude — to have a few moments alone. To my surprise I found a companion on the road, a friend I'd lost track of during those busy years with the babies. The companion was me."

Political Science

30 U.S. Interns Working With MPs in Parliament

By R. W. Apple

LONDON (NYT) — "It's the best thing I ever did," Betsy Rubiner said. "I'd like to do it the rest of my life." Miss Rubiner is one of 30 university students who are spending their spring term, not on their American campuses, but in the neo-Gothic palace of Westminster, working as interns for British members of Parliament. Most of the students are University of Rochester undergraduates, but Miss Rubiner, a 20-year-old from Huntington Woods, Mich., who turned up for an interview wearing a pair of extremely unparliamentary red baseball pants, is a history and journalism student at Cornell University.

Her enthusiasm is shared by most of her fellow participants in the program, and by most of the MPs for whom they are working.

"For us, it has been useful, very much so," said MP Peter Temple-Morris, who has as his intern Karen Shangraw, 21, a student from Glens Falls, N.Y. "We are very much under-looked-after, you know. It isn't like Washington, with congressional staffs of 25 or 30 people. Without this program, I would have had no one. We are given no staff funds whatsoever." Oddly, no British university has a similar intern plan.

"It's incredible the amount of personal contact an ordinary citizen has with his MP," Miss Shangraw added. "People look on their MP as a kind of personal counselor, someone you go to as a court of last resort with a complete expectation that he will get action on your problems. In the States, they tell you to write your senator. But does anyone really expect anything to happen?"

The students, who arrived in mid-January and will leave at the end of this month, live with English families or in apartments. They each paid $2,500 plus air fare and take two courses — one in British politics and another of their choice — under auspices of the University of London. They are bombarded with questions about American life and politics, they say. The two most frequent queries concern Kennedy and "Dallas," the American television series that is more popular in Britain than it is at home.

Sharon Farrell, a 22-year-old political science and advertising student at the University of Texas, is deeply impressed by the way British politics works. "It's fairer, basically, than anything I've ever seen," she said the other day. "You don't hear this word 'corruption' that dominates the political news from Washington and from Austin."

London Scene

The Sound of Blurt in the Moonlight

By Michael Zwerin

LONDON (IHT) — The Moonlight: a jumping, beery black room behind a pub near the West Hampstead tube stop. A mod in a mohair suit, skinny-brim Frank Sinatra hat and surplus Swedish army parka holds hands with a pink-haired punk lady. In the corner, bearded hippies and Julie Christie clones circulate a joint. There's a crew cut or two, and a skinhead — known as rude boys now — in a porkpie hat.

The band is called Blurt. The drummer and bass-guitarist tear into a ska-tinged rock beat at a furious reggae tempo. Leader Ted Milton is wearing a black shirt with white suspenders and negative sideburns — the strips of hair above his ears are shaved away. He distorts more than sings. When he's not singing, he attacks his alto saxophone like the most dedicated free-jazz trooper in the deepest trench on the front.

The last three decades have been put in a furiously spinning bingo hopper. Where it will stop, no one knows. Lifestyles, sartorial fads and music mutate at a dizzying pace. Until recently, skinheads and punks, mods and rockers never would have gone to the same club, except to beat each other up. Today everybody is looking for something to fuse with.

Straight Clean

This evening at the Moonlight is being produced by Factory Records, a Manchester company run by Tony Wilson, who looks clean. Straight clean, not like a bad boy who decided to look neat tonight for the hell of it. His hair is banker-length, he wears a suit and tie. He does not look like someone who is considering making his next record-jacket out of sandpaper. (Whether the sandpaper will go inside or outside, he hasn't decided.)

Wilson works as an investigative reporter for the TV series "World In Action" and once went to jail rather than reveal a source. The record company is spare-time, love-motivated. Tailoring business along non-exploitive, small-is-beautiful lines is important to him. Factory breaks even at 5,000 copies of an album. Its hottest item, by a group known as Joy Division, sold 35,000, a miniscule figure by industry standards. Wilson intends to prove that the human element is not yet dead in the record business.

Other small independent record companies have sprung up to service the current explosion of "fusion-pop": Two-Tone, named for the style, and Rough Trade, for example. Says Geoff Travis of Rough Trade: "We don't have time to deal with large chains like Woolworth's. We don't want to expand."

At the beginning of the punk wave in 1976, there was a similar atmosphere, but independents were quickly bought up by the big companies, the music co-opted and tamed. Except for a few surviving groups such as Blondie and The Boomtown Rats, punk may be considered as dead as disco. What is taking its place is not exactly clear. A band called Junk combines jazz and punk. The Cramps play music they call "punkabilly."

You get some blacks who were originally a reggae band combining with whites who used to be a punk band and they play an up-tempo music with very raw vocals that has been described as "two-tone." Reggae is emerging to take the place of the blues as the major black influence on white pop music.

"The latest fad is ska," says Les Spaine, promotion director for Motown Records in Britain. "Reggae was simply an advancement on ska, which was the original Jamaican thing. They changed the name when the music became more sophisticated. The original ska had no rock overtones. The ska of today is actually a marriage of ska and punk with a reggae feel."

A group called The Police is today's equivalent of the Beatles' phenomenon. Spaine continues: "Who would have believed that a blonde kid could stand in front of a white rock band, sing with a Jamaican accent and go to number one on the charts? Yet Police has done it, and bloody well. I talk to deep reggae cats and they say 'great band.' Mods, rockers, blues freaks and everybody else say the same thing. Police is dominating everything right now."

Two-tone implies both musical and racial integration. The audiences are often integrated working class kids, many of them unemployed. music is priced cheap — one or two pounds for a concert ticket — and the booming single (rather than album) market is also based on stagflation realities. "Punk had the same attraction when it began," says Spaine.

"Personally I don't think most of these two-tone bands will last till September. The best ones will continue, the others will be weeded-out just like in the punk days. The next wave will be groups like Dexter's Midnight Runners and the Q-Tips, who are doing a lot of Otis Redding, Four Tops and Junior Walker 60s, R and B-type stuff, with saxophones and brass behind the vocals. Disco was built on this music. But disco made everything really stale. Now it's getting back to good old rock that 'kicks ass,' as they say.

"I think the current situation is extremely healthy. It used to be that if it wasn't *the* thing happening, it wouldn't sell. Now everything is happening at once."

Nostalgia

1931 Book of Manners Revived by Debrett's

By Robert Musel

LONDON (UPI) — Suppose your husband suggests you invite the woman he nearly married to your home as one of the guests at luncheon? Obviously you want to be a gracious hostess. Obviously. But you want to turn her green with envy as well, don't you?

But how? A newly published book takes care of that situation and others equally unlikely to be everyday occurrences, such as what to serve the prime minister if she drops in with little warning. Or how to give a guest you don't particularly care for an afternoon of indigestion.

Debrett's, better known for publishing its guide to the peerage, has now revived "The Perfect Hostess," one of the pioneer books of etiquette, nearly 50 years after it first appeared.

It has aged well, for its then novel idea of supplying menus for specific eventualities turned out to be so timeless that Debrett's figured a completely new book wouldn't be any more ingenious and would certainly be less nostalgic.

Why, for example, rack one's brains on what to serve if your aunt visits the dentist and decides to spend the night in town? Rose Henniker Heaton, who wrote the book and postulates this possibility, says one should send auntie, presumably recovering in bed, a tray of cream of chicken soup, mousse of sole, asparagus, if in season, and orange jelly flavored with sherry.

"She will appreciate a glass of champagne if funds run to it," adds Mrs. Heaton from the vantage point of 1931.

But to return to your husband's old flame. Mrs. Heaton lists an "order of procedure." If you don't have a maid, hire one for the day. Polish the brass and silver, order flowers, scatter a few interesting magazines and a volume of Proust — complete with paper cutter — prominently on the table. Prop numerous invitations on the mantlepiece and dress the children in new clothes.

Before lunch, serve dry martinis. Then creamed lobster soup, fried chicken a la Marengo, merveille aux marrons, cheese wafers and coffee. The implication is that, realizing she is outmatched, the former rival will probably decline the next invitation, if any.

Never try to make Americans feel at home, advises Mrs. Heaton. If they wanted to feel at home they would have stayed in their own country, so be British. She assumes one is entertaining guests from Ohio and recommends a breakfast of porridge, bacon and eggs, toast, marmalade and jam. For British guests simply add to this sausages, grilled kidneys, and cold grouse.

For the lady you don't like, Mrs. Heaton concocts this lunch: oysters, curry and rice, globe artichokes with cheese sauce, cherry tart, cheese straws, peaches and muscatel, followed by Turkish coffee.

For another turn of the screw, leave the pits in the cherries.

Dinner for the Prime Minister

The quick dinner for the prime minister should be light and digestible. Clear soup, chicken in casserole, fruit salad, cheese, biscuits and coffee. This constituted spartan fare in those pre-diet concious days.

But if the boss turns up, said Mrs. Heaton, lay it on:

Julienne soup, fried sole with sauce tartare, porterhouse steak,

Don't, cautioned Mrs. Heaton, serve him gravy soup, stewed rabbit, cold stuffed eggs or tepid coffee.

Music

List of Festivals — Part 4

PARIS (IHT) — Following is the fourth part of a listing of 1980 European music and arts festivals, with program highlights, dates and addresses where more detailed information may be sought. The listing will be continued next Tuesday.

* * *

Wiesbaden (April 30-May 31): Noted for opera from East Europe, which this year brings the Teatr Wielki of Warsaw (with Verdi's "Falstaff," Moniuszko's "Halka," Penderecki's "The Devils of Loudon"); the Slovenian National Opera of Ljubljana (Verdi's "Otello," Gotovac's "Ero"); the Slovak National Theater of Bratislava (works of Janacek and Cikker), and the Komische Oper of East Berlin (with Brecht and Weill's "Mahagonny" and Puccini's "Butterfly"). This home theater offers Beethoven's "Fidelio," among other operas, and spoken theater and concerts round out the program. (International May Festival, Hessisches Staatstheater, Postfach 3247, D-6200 Wiesbaden, West Germany.)

* * *

Schwetzingen (May 1-26): Two 18th-century operas, Paul Wranitzky's "Oberon, König der Elfen," by Munich's Gaertnerplatz Theater, and Rameau's "Hippolyte et Aricie," conducted by Jean-Claude Malgoire in a Deutsche Oper Berlin production, will be given in the Rococo Theater, as will Jean-Pierre Ponnelle's Zurich production of Mozart's "Don Juan." The concert fare includes the Gewandhaus Quartet of Leipzig, the Quatuor de Paris, cellist Siegfried Palm, soprano Barbara Hendricks and the Southwest German Radio Orchestra and Chorus. (Schwetzinger Festspiele, Schlossplatz, D-6830 Schwetzingen, West Germany.)

* * *

Bonn (May 26-June 7): The Beethoven Festival's first cycle is devoted to chamber music, with Beethoven the centerpiece but also world premieres by Stockhausen, Nono, Xenakis, Wuorinen and van Beurden. Performers include violinists Paul Zukofsky, Gidon Kremer and Salvatore Accardo, pianists Ursula Oppens, Alfons and Aloys Kontarsky, Friedrich Gulda, Maurizio Pollini and Peter Serkin, and the LaSalle Quartet. (Kulturamt der Stadt Bonn, 2 Kurfuerstenallee, D-5300 Bonn 2, West Germany.)

* * *

Wuerzburg Mozart Festival (June 11-28): The Municipal Theater does "Die Entführung aus dem Serail" and visitors for the concert program include the Frankfurt Radio, Prague Chamber and Bamberg Symphony orchestras; the Hamburg Mozart Orchestra and Chorus, and the Gewandhaus and Koecken Quartets. (Mozart-Fest, Haus zum Falken, D-8700 Wuerzburg, West Germany.)

* * *

Ljubljana (June 18-Aug. 28): The festival's first two weeks are devoted to the Yugoslav Opera Biennial, with companies from throughout the country and a repertory focusing on Verdi and on Yugoslav works. Concerts, operetta, mime, ballet, puppets, theater and folklore follow, with visitors that include the English Chamber and London Symphony Orchestras, the Budapest Opererta Theater, the mime Samy Molcho, the London Contemporary Dance Theatre and the Spanish National Ballet. (1 Trg Francoske Revolucije, 61000 Ljubljana, Yugoslavia.)

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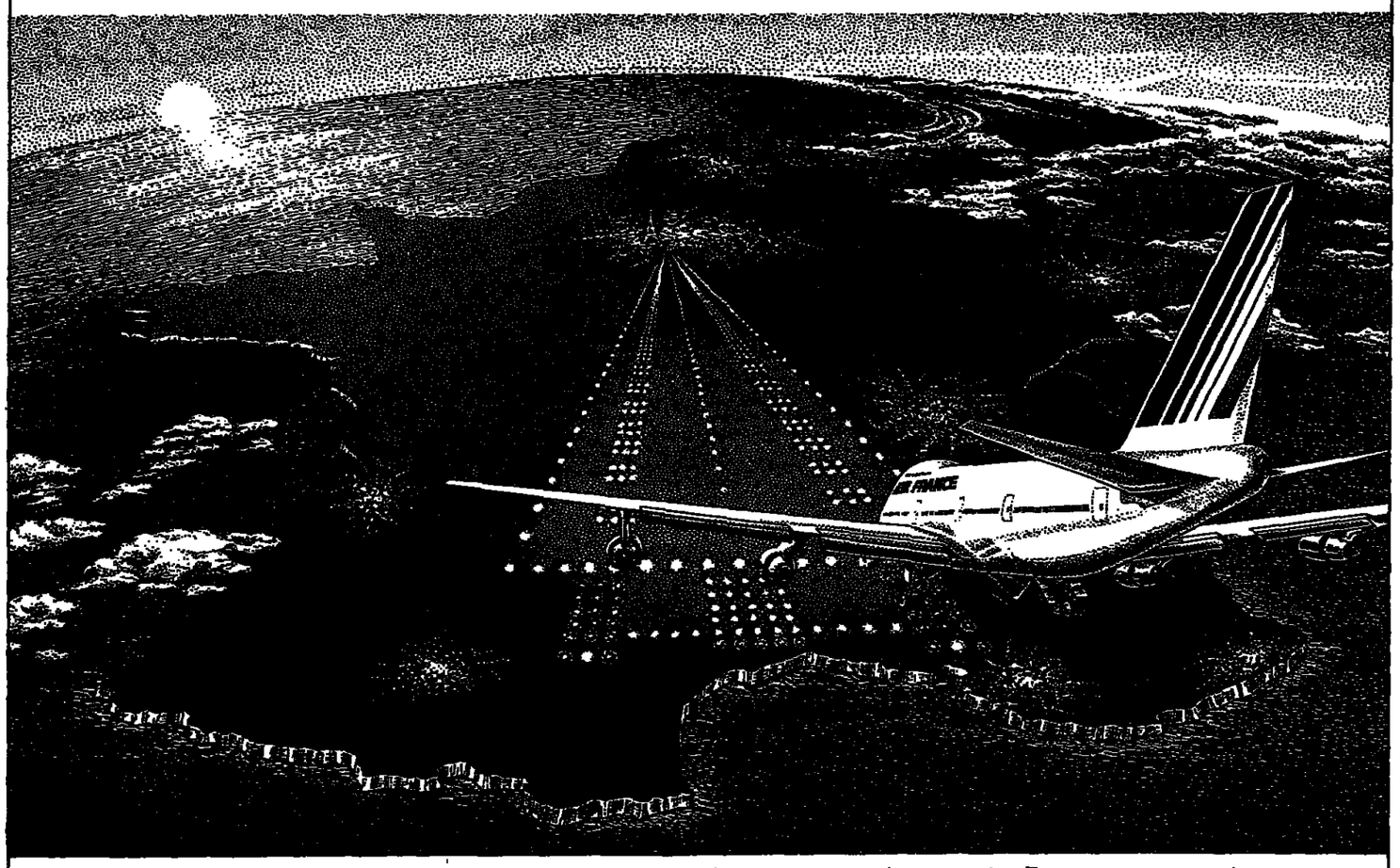
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43¼	29¾	ACF	2.24	8.1	5	247	29¼	d27¾	27¾	—1½
18¾	11½	AMF	1.24	10.	5	101	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
20	12½	AM Intl	.28	1.9		34	14¾	14½	14⅝	— ⅛
12¼	7⅞	APL	1	12.	29	17	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
40⅛	24¾	ARA	1.82	6.8	5	366	27⅜	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅝
54⅝	26	ASA	3.15e	8.4		252	38⅝	37½	37⅝	—1⅛
12¾	8½	ATO	.60	6.3	4	37	9½	9⅜	9½	+ ⅛
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Closing Prices, April 18, 1980

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April 21, 1980

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(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd. ... $1,800.13
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs ... $6.22
(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs ... $73.43
(w) D.G.C. ... $48.79
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-Divid.) ... $8.08
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l ... $19.32
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent ... $26.49
(d) Europe Obligations ... LF 1,163.00
(d) Energy Int'l. N.V. ... $31.26
(w) First Eagle Fund ... $5,793.00
(w) F.I.R.S.T. ... $228.71
(d) Fonselex Issue Pr. ... SF 146.95
(w) Formula Selection Fd ... SF 59.33
(d) Fonditalia ... $15.39
(d) Frankl.-Trust Interzins ... DM 37.74
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-divid.) ... $8.22
(d) Global Int'l Fund ... DM 5.82
(d) G.T. Investment Fund ... $11.48
(w) Hausmann Hldgs. NV ... $387.51
(d) Indosuez Multibonds A ... $111.95
(d) Indosuez Multibonds B ... $121.32
(d) Interfund S.A. ... $18.66
(w) Intermarket Fund ... $198.12
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey) ... $21.58
(r) Int'l Securities Fund ... $6.97
(d) Invesla DWS ... DM 32.10
(r) Invest Atlantiques ... $52.84
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund ... $10.51
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A. ... $9.94
(w) Japan Selection Fund ... $76.53
(w) Japan Pacific Fund ... $42.96
(d) KB Income Fund ... LF 1,365.00
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F ... $13.36
(d) Kleinwort Benson IntUF ... $13.94
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F. ... $27.87
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold ... $78.71
(w) Lexfund ... $38.91
(m) Maple Leaf Growth N.V. ... Can$ 7.20
(d) Medicdanum Sel. Fund ... $11.95
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund ... $4.44
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund ... $3.72
(w) Nippon Fund ... $14.42
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund ... $4.97
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd ... $4.15
(w) N.A.M.F. ... $22.94
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund ... $33.14
(w) Quantum Fund N.V. ... $1,083
(d) Renta Fund ... $36.92
(d) Rentinvest ... LF 751.00
(d) Safe Fund ... $2.48
(d) Safe Trust Fund ... $10.5
(w) Samurai Portfolio ... SF 54.75
(w) Sepro (N.A.V.) ... $15.51
(w) SMH Special Fund ... DM 86.80
(w) Talent Global Fund ... $12.06
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sea) ... $55.16
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V. ... $75.77
(w) Transpacific Fund ... $38.97
(d) UNICO Fund ... DM 52.14
(r) Unilife Assurance O'seas ... $1.10
(w) United Cap Inv. Fund ... $3.62
(m) Utd Int'l Bond Fd. ... $95.28
(w) Western Growth Fund ... $2.94
(d) World Equity Grth. Fd ... $402.50
(m) Worldwide Fund Ltd ... $19.03
(w) Worldwide Securities ... $90.86
(w) Worldwide Special ... $1,910.00

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Dividend; ** — New; N.A. — Not Available; BF — Belgium Francs; LF — Luxembourg Francs; SF — Swiss Francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — Bid Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit; S/S — Stock Split; ** — Ex RTS; "S" — Suspended; N.C. — Not communicated; • — ♦ — Redempt price — Ex-Coupon.

Gold Options (prices in $/oz.)

Valeurs White Weld S.A.
1, Quai du Mont-Blanc
1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland
Tel. 31 02 51 - Telex 28 305

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 9 Tuesday, April 22, 1980

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Exxon, Mobil Agree to Saudi Projects

BAHRAIN, April 21 (Reuters) — The Saudi Arabian Basic Industries Corp. has reached agreement with a unit of Exxon to build a $2-billion plant capable of producing 260,000 metric tons of low-density polyethylene annually, the Saudi press agency said.

The plant, to be located at Jubail in eastern Saudi Arabia, is expected to begin production by the end of 1984.

Separately, a spokesman for Mobil announced that it had signed an agreement with Sabic over the weekend to jointly develop a $1.7-billion petrochemical complex at Yanbu on the Red Sea coast. The plant, which industrial sources said will have an annual capacity of 450,000 tons of ethylene when it starts up in the mid-1980s, will make ethylene products for use in the manufacture of plastic film, bottles and polyester fibers for sale in Saudi Arabia and abroad.

Air New Zealand to Buy 6 Boeing Jets

WELLINGTON, April 21 (AP-DJ) — Air New Zealand will buy five Boeing 747s and one Boeing 727, Prime Minister Robert Muldoon announced after a Cabinet meeting today.

The purchases will totally replace the present DC-10 fleet over the next four to five years, with the first plane due for delivery in 1981. Mr. Muldoon said the total purchase, including a flight simulator, will amount to about U.S.$400 million.

The 727 will be used on the Pacific service and the 747s on world routes, including links with the United States and Japan. Mr. Muldoon added that no decision had been made on whether the planes would be equipped with General Electric or Rolls Royce engines, as loan agreement terms had not yet been finalized.

Barclays Subsidiary to Buy Aetna Unit

NEW YORK, April 21 (AP-DJ) — A subsidiary of Barclays Bank has agreed to buy Aetna Business Credit for about $165 million, the companies announced.

Aetna Business, a unit of Aetna Life & Casualty, is a commercial finance company with assets of $785 million and a 1979 net income of $10.9 million. The Barclays unit, which has assets of about $880 million, is engaged primarily in consumer finance.

A spokesman for Barclaysamerican, the British bank's unit, said the acquisition will "complement, rather than duplicate, our consumer business." Aetna said negotiations for the sale began in September. The transaction must be approved by the boards of both companies and by the Federal Reserve Board.

MAN to Deliver 600 Buses to Iraq

MUNICH, April 21 (AP-DJ) — Maschinenfabrik Augsburg-Nuernberg (MAN) announced today that it has received orders for a total of 600 double-decker buses for the city of Baghdad. The value of the contract is 165 million Deutsche marks, up from a 110-million-DM order for 400 busses that was announced in August.

The firm simultaneously announced two other contracts: a 100-million-DM contract for 210 buses for Seattle, where 150 MAN buses are already in operation, and a 6.5-million-DM order for 60 buses and 20 chassis for Auckland, New Zealand.

Philips', Discovision to Swap Licenses

NEW YORK, April 21 (AP-DJ) — NV Philips' of the Netherlands, North American Philips and U.S Philips announce that a cross-license agreement has been entered into with Discovision Associates, a joint venture of IBM and MCA, providing for the exchange of patent licenses relating to optical information systems. The systems covered include video discs and videodisc players.

North American Philips, through its subsidiary Magnavox Consumer Electronics, is currently marketing Magnavision optical videodisc players in several U.S. regions. MCA Discovision markets discs in the same areas.

UAL Denies It Plans Sale of Plaza Hotel

CHICAGO, April 21 (AP-DJ) — Western International Hotels, a unit of UAL Inc., denies a report that it is negotiating with Arab investors to sell the Plaza Hotel in New York.

Mideast Report, a newsletter, reported that the group that bought the Dorchester Hotel in London in 1978 was interested in purchasing the New York hotel for about $100 million.

John Schneider, senior vice president of Western International, said the company receives many inquiries but is not negotiating to sell the Plaza.

Money-Supply Lag Points To Slide in Interest Rates

NEW YORK, April 21 (AP-DJ) — Even as the prime rate recedes to 19½ percent, money-market analysts are watching sharp slowing in the growth of the U.S. money supply that could lead to a steeper decline in interest rates.

Evidence is increasing that the Federal Reserve is achieving its goal of slowing money-supply growth, as part of its struggle against inflation. In the last 13 weeks the basic money supply, M-1a, has grown at an annual rate of 1.8 percent, well below the Fed's target growth rate of 3½ to 6 percent for the year. In the past year the money supply has grown at a rate of 6 percent.

Figures released Friday through the Federal Reserve Bank of New York showed that M-1a fell $1.7 billion in the week ended April 9 to a seasonally adjusted average of $372.7 billion. This surprised many analysts who had expected the money supply to bulge as the Treasury paid out tax refunds.

Interest rates plunged Friday in the country's money markets. The latest 13-week Treasury bill closed at 12.85 percent bid in secondary, or resale, trading on some dealers' quotation sheets, down from 13.52 percent Thursday. The companion 26-week bill closed at 12.10 percent bid down from 12.72 percent.

Leeway for Fed

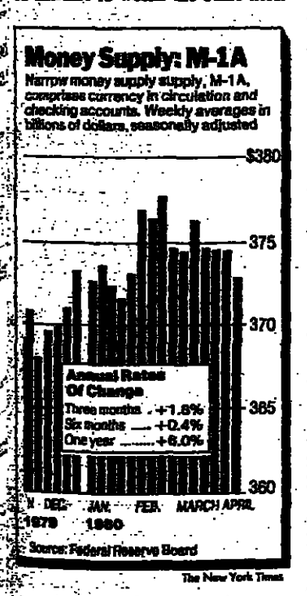
Other figures released by the Fed showed that commercial and industrial loans on the books of the major banks fell $578 billion in the week ended April 9. That compared with a gain of $1.4 billion the previous week, and brought the total to $157.5 billion.

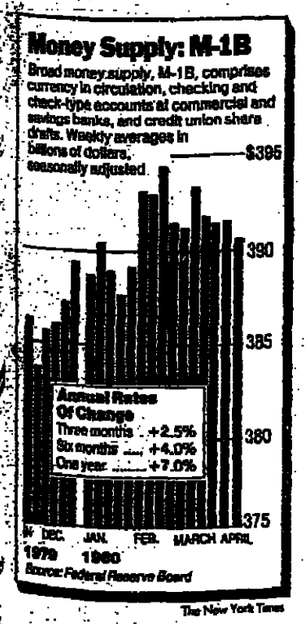
Many analysts believe that the sluggish growth and the economic slowdown could give the Fed more leeway in its anti-inflation fight. Slower money-supply growth "suggests interest rates will continue to move lower and inflationary expectations will become more moderate," said Lawrence Kudlow, chief economist at Bear, Stearns & Co. in New York.

Others maintain it is too soon for the Fed to soften its tight credit policy. "It would be entirely premature for the Fed to consider easing credit, with the dollar under pressure and no prospect of any near-term abatement of inflation," said Donald Maude, research chief at Merrill Lynch Government Securities.

Major banks across the country lowered their prime rates Friday to 19½ percent from 20 percent. Analysts said the move reflected lower costs that banks are encountering in raising funds in the open market for lending and investment. They predict a further decline in the prime rate.

John McGillicuddy, chairman of Manufacturers Hanover, said he expects the prime rate to sink to about 14 percent by the end of the year. "There are going to be ups and downs, but the general trend will definitely be down through this year and continuing into early 1981," he said after the company's annual meeting.





Algerian Oil Riches Seep Away

By Paul Lewis

HASSI MESSAOUD, Algeria (NYT) — Algeria, like several other members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, is in danger of repeating the mistakes Spain made in the 16th century, when gold and silver from the Americas was squandered instead of being invested for lasting prosperity.

More than half the known reserves of oil and much of the natural gas under the Algerian desert have been pumped up, sold and burned, netting billions of dollars to the government. Now the leaders are forced to acknowledge that much of the money has been wasted on ill-considered projects in the 18 years since Algeria wrested independence.

"We know our investment priorities were wrong," says Abdecahmane Naas, director of fields here that produce premium-grade low-sulfur oil. "But now we're trying to do better with the 15 or 20 years of revenue we've still got left."

The tragedy of Algeria's wasted petrodollars is aptly illustrated in the tiny marketplace of Hassi Messaoud, where a used foreign television set retails at half as much again as Algerian-made sets. "It's French and it works better," said the store owner. The mistake that Algeria's leaders now concede was to pour the country's oil and gas revenues into a program of heavy industry.

Big Industrial Investment

International Telephone & Telegraph was hired to build a big electronics plant at Sidi Abbes. Steel plants were erected along the coast at Annaba and Skikda. At Tlemcen, Algeria set up a telephone-equipment factory. Constantine became the center of tractor and machine-tool production, and Medea the center for pumps and valves.

More than a million French settlers were sent packing. Their estates in the northern hills were broken up or turned into cooperatives. The French language and culture were condemned to slow death by a policy of "Arabization."

The cost proved high. The state industries are uncompetitive and absorb an increasing amount of the oil and gas earnings. The government's foreign debt exceeds $15 billion. Agriculture has collapsed, forcing the country to spend $1 billion to import food last year.

Now, President Bendjedid Chadli, a bluff, conservative-minded former army officer, is pushing through a shift in economic priorities. Algerian officials confidently assert that the new five-year economic plan due to appear soon will emphasize agriculture and the development of light industry at the expense of the larger, more prestigious industrial projects favored in the past. "Feeding ourselves and making things we can hope to export" must be the absolute priorities now, an official stressed.

Belaid Abdesalem, the leader most closely associated with the stress on industry, has been removed from the Cabinet. His combined Ministry of Industry and Energy, which allowed him to raise and spend oil revenues, has been split into ministries of energy, heavy industry and light industry.

"Our aim is to hold oil production steady around the present level of 57 million tons a year, with only small variations to ensure that individual wells produce at optimal levels," said Nazim Zouioueche, a director of Sonatrach, the state oil and gas company. Natural gas exports are scheduled to soar in coming years from 13 billion cubic feet a year to 60 or 80 billion.

Algeria is set on sharply increasing natural gas prices and is renegotiating contracts with the United States and European customers.

At first Algeria tried to charge its oil clients an "exploration premium" of $3 a barrel, lifting the real price of its crude beyond $38 a barrel; the customers could charge the premium against the cost of local exploration. The weakening market has made this more difficult, diplomats say. But Mr. Zouioueche said Sonatrach would soon be announcing exploration contracts with its principal clients that he hopes will lead to a substantial increase in oil and gas reserves and huge revenues to back its attempt to turn natural riches into a solid industrial future.

Talks on Gas Pricing

ALGIERS, April 21 (AP-DJ) — Experts from Algeria, Indonesia, Libya, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates reached a consensus during the weekend on pricing policies for natural gas, the Algerian news agency said today. Without disclosing the recommendations, it said they are to be submitted to a meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries scheduled in Algiers in June.

First-Quarter Reports Imminent

Big Profits Expected for U.S. Oil Firms

NEW YORK, April 21 (AP-DJ) — This week, major U.S. oil companies will report spectacular first-quarter profits. Exxon, Mobil and Texaco should lead the pack with profits exceeding $1 billion.

Petroleum analysts predict that profits of big international oil concerns generally will be 75 percent to 100 percent above a year earlier. Companies whose operations are mostly within the United States should also report strong earnings. Analysts predict profit gains for them of between 25 percent and 50 percent.

Yet the first-quarter financial performance of the country's largest oil companies is unlikely to match that of the third quarter last year, when huge surges in oil earnings — well over 100 percent in many cases — drew congressional wrath. A windfall profits tax on oil revenue has been passed. It is less likely that an outcry will come from Washington this time.

In the first quarter almost every U.S. oil concern benefited from higher crude-oil and natural-gas prices. In addition, refiners earned more from refining operations. The price of gasoline, which accounts for nearly half of each barrel of oil sold in the United States, increased about 25 percent to an average of almost $1.25 a gallon in March. Refining profits overseas also continued to be high, particularly in European markets.

A leading petroleum analyst says that Exxon, Texaco and Standard Oil of California each gained about $250 million in earnings because, as the major partners in the Arabian American Oil Co., they had access to lower-cost Saudi crude. Mobil, which owns a smaller share, is believed to have gained about half that amount. "We estimate that the Aramco advantage in the first quarter of 1980 is higher than ever, almost $4.45 a barrel, compared to about 55 cents in the first quarter of 1979 and about $2.80 in the fourth quarter of last year," he said.

Soviet Oil Output Rises

MOSCOW, April 21 (AP-DJ) — The Soviet Union increased oil and natural gas production in the first quarter, according to official figures. Oil production was 1.08 billion barrels, up 4 percent from the first quarter of last year, and gas production was 3.849 trillion cubic feet, up 8 percent.

Market Closed

The Zurich stock market was closed Monday, and banks closed early for a local holiday.

Mobil and Texaco earnings increased about $400 million each in the first quarter because they sold interests in Belridge Oil, a California producer of heavy crude, to Shell Oil. Mobil is also expected to report sizable inventory profit on crude oil held overseas. Texaco and Exxon are thought to have profited in the first quarter from currency translations reflecting the higher value of the dollar overseas.

Gulf Oil, Sun and Ashland Oil have forecast increased first-quarter earnings, which they will report this week. Analysts predict big earnings for Standard Oil (Ohio).

Most analysts expect more moderate profits in the oil industry in the remainder of the year. They cite the moderating effect of the windfall tax, lower refining profits because of a growing short-term surplus of petroleum products, and the possibility of elimination of the Aramco advantage if oil-producing countries agree to unify prices in a few months.

Grand Met Blocked in Liggett Bid

MONTVALE, N.J., April 21 (Reuters) — Liggett said today it had received a temporary restraining order in a Delaware court blocking any tender offer by the British corporation Grand Metropolitan. Liggett said the order was issued in connection with a tender offer by Grand Met through its subsidiary G.M. Sub Corp.

The order states that G.M. Sub or anyone acting on its behalf cannot make or continue to make a tender offer or disseminate offering material regarding a tender until a required 20-day waiting period expires or the court takes other action. A hearing on Liggett's request for a preliminary injunction is scheduled for Friday.

Meanwhile, South Carolina authorities have issued an order suspending the Grand Met tender offer until further notice. A hearing has been set for April 24 to determine whether or not the offer should be allowed. Liggett has a subsidiary, Atlantic Bottling, in Columbia, S.C.

Earlier in New York, Grand Met said it had launched its $50-per-share offer for Liggett after obtaining approval from North Carolina and South Carolina authorities. The firm, which already owns 9.5 percent of Liggett, said that the South Carolina securities commissioner had issued an order advancing the time at which the offer could be made to April 18.

A judge in North Carolina ruled that federal law requiring that an offer begin five days after it is announced takes precedence over a state law requiring a 30-day wait, the company said.

CURRENCY RATES

Listed below are the interbank foreign exchange rates for April 21, 1980. These rates do not include bank service charges:

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Fl.L.	Bldr.	B.F.	S.F.	D.K.
Amsterdam	2.0345	4.534	109.88 *	47.275 *	0.2337	—	6.835 *	117.495 *	35.24 *
Brussels (a)	29.71	66.3775	16.0622	6.9192	3.4212 *	14.6598	—	17.2295	5.1575
Frankfurt	1.8495	4.131	—	42.98 *	2.129 x	90.95 *	6.231 *	107.30 *	32.04 *
London (b)	2.232	—	4.1325	9.6825	1.938.00	4.54	66.40	2.8548	12.882
Milan	868.55	1,941.25	469.48	201.92	—	427.23	29.17	503.80	150.40
New York	—	2.2393	0.5413	0.2324	0.1152 *	0.4922	0.0336	0.5807	0.1736
Paris	4.3055	9.624	232.49 *	—	4.953 x	211.73 *	14.4615 *	249.40 *	74.59 *
Zurich	1.722	3.858	93.4781 *	40.2322 *	0.1993	85.1944 *	5.8155 *	—	29.9693 *
ECU	1.3604	0.6083	2.3515	5.8499	1.188.85	2.7451	40.4286	2.3474	7.8463

Dollar values

$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$
0.329	Belgian fin. franc	30.425	Closed	Hong Kong $	Closed	0.3003	Saudi Riyal	3.3298
0.8467	Canadian $	1.181	2.0195	Irish £	0.4952	0.757	Schilling	13.2075
0.1735	Danish krone	5.7645	0.0238	Israeli £	42.05	0.4512	Singapore $	2.216
0.0232	Drachma	43.095	3.639	Kuwaiti dinar	0.2748	0.2207	Swedish krona	4.5355
0.02	Escudo	50.573	0.199	Norw. krone	5.025	0.2676	U.A.E. dirham	3.7275
0.264	Fin. mark	3.788	0.014	Pesata	71.58	0.004	Yen	250.40

£ Sterling: 1.10675 Irish £.

(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000.

6 European Auto Giants Join Forces in Research

PARIS, April 21 (AP-DJ) — Six major European car manufacturers have signed a long-term agreement for joint research in the automotive field, a communique from Renault said today, confirming an earlier report.

The state-owned French company said it is to join forces with Peugeot-Citroen of France, BL of Britain, Volkswagenwerk of West Germany, Fiat of Italy and Volvo of Sweden to prevent duplication in research efforts and investments.

Industry sources described the pact as an attempt of the European automakers to consolidate and maintain some of their technological advances in the face of mounting Japanese and U.S. pressure in Europe and third markets.

These sources do not exclude the possibility of the agreement leading to the joint production of certain auto components. They maintain, however, that joint research will not prevent continuation of competition among members of the group.

The sources could not explain the absence of West Germany's Daimler-Benz from the new pact.

Renault said that "groups of specialists are now at work to identify specific programs in the most critical scientific disciplines where cooperative research could lead more efficiently to knowledge of benefit to all members."

Joint Research Committee

Research programs of the six members of the pact are to be controlled by a joint research committee. The panel initially will have to determine the choice of likely areas for joint research, the share of the financial costs for work undertaken outside their own research centers, and the sharing of work on projects carried out by participants themselves, the industry sources said.

The Renault communique listed possible fields of joint research as physics, chemistry and mathematical modeling applied to combustion, heat transfer, aerodynamics, the behavior of new materials, surface science and quality control.

While product development is excluded specifically from the agreement, it is hoped that all company products will benefit from the increased knowledge of the basic phenomena that govern vehicle operation, particularly in terms of energy conservation, reliability, safety and environmental protection, the communique said.

The European Commission is being notified of the agreement, Renault said.

Industry sources point out that the idea of European cooperation was urged repeatedly by Giovanni Agnelli, head of Fiat, to thwart the double threat of Japanese and U.S. competition, which is expected to grow in the next few years.

A recent study by Eurofinance, a Paris-based research group, predicted that Europe could become a net importer of cars as early as 1983. It also predicted a re-emergence of protectionism in the auto industry.

The sources note that the Japanese threat, backed by high productivity at home, is more pressing than that of the United States, where automakers are having problems shifting production to smaller, energy-saving models, and are seeing a sharp contraction of the domestic market.

But they point out that the "crisis" of the U.S. automotive industry is temporary, and that as soon as current production changes are completed, it will be in a better position to compete with European models, especially with regard to prices.

Lack of Bidding Brings Price Slide on Big Board

NEW YORK, April 21 (UPI) — New York stock market prices began to slide yesterday afternoon because of a lack of bidding. Volume was extremely slow.

The Dow Jones industrial average, a 5.46-point loser Friday, was off 4.70 points to 758.69 around 3 p.m. after being ahead about a point earlier. The Dow lost 28.15 points overall last week.

Declines led advances, 864 to 545, among the 1,815 issues being traded.

The five-hour NYSE turnover amounted to about 20,000,000 shares, down from the 22,480,000 traded during the corresponding period Friday.

Prices were mixed in moderate trading of American Stock Exchange issues.

No Influence

Analysts said there was little in the news background to influence the market in either direction after last week's selloff that was sparked by recession fears.

Analysts said many investors may be waiting for the government's report tomorrow on consumer prices and durable goods orders. The reports should give an indication of where inflation and the economy are headed.

Reports last week indicated the economy slowed in March. Government economists said the gross national product will drop in the second quarter. GNP figures for the first period indicated a severe slowdown in March. The durable goods report will shed some light on this.

Sony was active after block trades of 250,000 shares and 100,000, both at 7⅞.

Firestone made the list with a block of 445,000 shares crossed over the counter at 6¼.

Automobile stocks were hard hit because of published reports that Wall Street analysts have reduced their earnings estimates drastically for the car makers this year. Ford, General Motors and Chrysler were lower most of the day.

International Harvester attracted attention. The United Auto Workers signed a contract with the firm last week and workers have returned to work for the first time in nearly six months.

Yates Industries lost ground. The company said it terminated talks with another firm that wanted to acquire Yates.

Rollins was sharply higher at one point in active trading. The company said it could not explain the activity in its stock. A spokesman said the company is scheduled to report on earnings and dividend action tomorrow.

Republic ranks 28th in equity capital among all U.S. banks.

And ranks 3rd in the ratio of stockholders' equity/assets.

LARGEST U.S. BANKS
As of 12/31/79

RANK	*EQUITY CAPITAL ($000's)
1. CITIBANK NA, NEW YORK	$4,005,968
2. BANK OF AMERICA, NT&SA, SAN FRANCISCO	3,681,766
3 CHASE MANHATTAN BANK NA, NEW YORK	2,671,012
4. MORGAN GUARANTY TRUST CO., NEW YORK	1,824,706
5 MANUFACTURERS HANOVER TRUST CO . NEW YORK	1,584,106
6. CONTINENTAL ILLINOIS NB&T CO., CHICAGO	1,359,992
7. CHEMICAL BANK, NEW YORK	1,271,670
8. SECURITY PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, LOS ANGELES	1,082,546
9 FIRST NATIONAL BANK, CHICAGO	1,069,320
10 BANKERS TRUST CO . NEW YORK	1,057,350
11. WELLS FARGO BANK NA, SAN FRANCISCO	784,774
12 MELLON BANK NA, PITTSBURGH	739,495
13 CROCKER NATIONAL BANK, SAN FRANCISCO	712,371
14 MARINE MIDLAND BANK, BUFFALO, NY	592,215
15 FIRST NATIONAL BANK, BOSTON	561,733
16 NATIONAL BANK OF DETROIT	525,316
17 UNITED CALIFORNIA BANK, LOS ANGELES	519,025
18. IRVING TRUST CO . NEW YORK	516,376
19. AMERITRUST COMPANY, CLEVELAND	431,042
20.	421,885
24. CITIBANK (NEW YORK STATE) NA, BUFFALO, NY	350,000
25. HARRIS TRUST & SAVINGS BANK, CHICAGO	312,104
26. FIRST PENNSYLVANIA BANK NA, PHILADELPHIA	309,352
27 WACHOVIA B&T CO. NA, WINSTON-SALEM	**304,845**
28. REPUBLIC NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK	292,000
29. UNION BANK, LOS ANGELES	290,625
30. NATIONAL BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, NEW YORK	

RANK	RATIO
1. CITIBANK (NEW YORK STATE) NA, BUFFALO, NY	10.8%
2. AMERITRUST COMPANY, CLEVELAND	9.2
3. REPUBLIC NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK	**6.9**
4. NATIONAL CITY BANK, CLEVELAND	6.2
5. WACHOVIA B&T CO. NA, WINSTON-SALEM	6.1
6. EUROPEAN-AMERICAN B&T CO., NEW YORK	6.0
7. NATIONAL BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, NEW YORK	6.0
8. BANK OF DETROIT	5.8
9. [illegible] BANK, PHILADELPHIA	5.7
10. [illegible] BANK & TRUST CO.	5.7
11. [illegible] HERN TRUST CO . CHICAGO	5.7
12. [illegible] UFACTURERS NATIONAL BANK, DETROIT	5.7
13. [illegible] ON BANK NA, PITTSBURGH	5.6
14. [illegible] RYLAND NATIONAL BANK, BALTIMORE	5.4
15. [illegible] TIZENS & SOUTHERN NB, ATLANTA, GA	5.3
16. [illegible] PITTSBURGH NATIONAL BANK	5.3
17. [illegible] RAINIER NATIONAL BANK, SEATTLE	5.2
19 BANK OF TOKYO TRUST CO . NEW YORK	5.1
20 FIRST NATIONAL BANK, MINNEAPOLIS	5.1
21 VALLEY NATIONAL BANK, PHOENIX, AZ	5.0
22 SEATTLE-FIRST NATIONAL BANK	5.0
23 NORTHWESTERN NATIONAL BANK, MINNEAPOLIS, MN	5.0
24 FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PORTLAND, OR	4.9
25 PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL BANK	4.8
26 HARRIS TRUST & SAVINGS BANK, CHICAGO	4.6
27 FIRST NATIONAL BANK, DALLAS	4.6
28 BANK OF NEW YORK	4.6
29 SECURITY PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, LOS ANGELES	4.6
30 TEXAS COMMERCE BANK NA, HOUSTON	4.6

*BANCOMPARE DATA PRODUCED BY CATEB, LYONS & CO , INC.

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Giving Inflation Its Due

British Turn to Current-Cost Accounting

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.

LONDON, April 21 (NYT) — Britain's accountants, long among the leaders in exploring ways to adjust corporate accounts for inflation, have finally reached the bottom line.

Almost a generation after raising the issue — and seven years after a committee led by an insurance executive, Sir Francis Sandilands, was set up to design a system — Britain has become the first country to adopt a thorough "current cost" approach to making reported figures conform more closely to the real, inflationary world.

Inflation Accounting

The British system, mandatory for more than 5,000 of the country's largest companies, is viewed as more ambitious than the twin approaches introduced in the United States last fall.

As one main difference, British companies will be the first permitted to use inflation accounting as their main financial statements, with the traditional accounting relegated to supplementary information. In the United States, inflation accounting is purely supplementary and gives appreciably less than a full set of financial statements.

In addition, U.S. accounting authorities have been unable to decide between two different approaches to inflation adjustments: the current-cost method and a "constant-dollar" alternative. They are proceeding on both tracks, and the current-cost data are not being required for another year.

The constant-dollar method is intended to show the general impact of inflation on a company's finances by recomputing its financial results in terms of dollars of the same purchasing power. Using the Consumer Price Index as a standard, an outlay on plant or equipment in 1970, for example, is restated as the number of 1979 dollars that represent the same purchasing power as the dollars spent in 1970.

By contrast, the current-cost accounting recomputes the cost of plant or equipment as what it would cost to buy comparable assets today. This version of inflation accounting gives a better picture of how inflation affects a particular company, theorists contend.

The inflation of the 1970s made adjustments urgent, as income statements and balance sheets grew increasingly distorted and thus of less use to corporate planners and investors. As the value of money erodes, data for inventories, debt, cash balances and depreciation are affected in different ways.

The British solution "will present both management of industry and shareholders with reliable profit figures to work with," said James Carty, secretary of the Accounting Standards Committee here.

The current-cost standard, which was announced March 31, would have reduced reported 1979 corporate earnings by about 35 percent; a leading brokerage house estimates it will reduce this year's pretax profits by 40 to 45 percent. Perhaps half the companies will thus pay dividends not fully earned under the current-cost system.

Douglas Morpeth, chairman of the steering group that produced the new standard, said of it: "This method of accounting does not of itself alter the cash flow of a business. What it does do is provide for management a means of setting aside funds required to maintain the physical assets representing the operating capability of a business in an organized way and which can be understood by the user."

As in the United States, British inflation accounting does not entirely replace traditional accounting practice based on historic costs.

Companies may use current cost as a prominently displayed supplement to the historic method; they can use it for their main accounts with a historic supplement, or they can rely on current cost alone as long as enough additional information is supplied to calculate a historic profit.

The standard is effective retroactive to Jan. 1. It covers all companies listed on the stock exchange except some financial and property companies and others meeting two of the following criteria: $11 million of sales, $5.5 million of assets, 250 employees.

Bundesbank President Predicts Worsening

W. German Deficit May Last for Years

HAMBURG, April 21 (Reuters) — West Germany must expect a shortfall in its international payments for several years to come, following the doubling of its oil bill inside two years and the drastic change in its foreign trade position, Bundesbank President Karl Otto Poehl said in a magazine interview published today.

Mr. Poehl, recalling that West Germany's current account deficit of 9 billion Deutsche marks last year was its first since 1965, told Der Spiegel that the deficit probably will worsen, giving an expected 1980 current account shortfall of around 20 billion DM.

The central bank president noted the deficit in the country's capital account, saying that between 30 and 35 billion DM will have to be financed by capital imports or by reducing currency reserves.

West Germany has seen a sharp fall in its currency reserves; including forward deals maturing soon, reserves have dropped almost 20 billion DM since the beginning of the year. Mr. Poehl said.

The deficit cannot be financed in the long term from reserves, and must be covered by the market, chiefly through capital imports, he said. He added that in the long run, West Germany certainly should not be a deficit country because this is not suitable for one of the largest industrialized countries.

He said that in contrast to the 1973-74 period, when the country was experiencing an economic downturn, the latest oil price rises came during a period of upturn, when imports were climbing. Even without the oil-price increases, the balance of payments surplus would more or less have disappeared.

The Bundesbank's restrictive monetary policy presents some risks for economic development, he said, but there is no alternative if the mark is to remain strong and the interest rate differential with other countries is not to become too great. Current statistics on economic growth are positive and indicate possible gross national product growth in 1980 of just over the 2.5 percent forecast by the government.

COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue, Profits in Millions
In local currencies, unless otherwise indicated

Canada

Alcan Aluminium *

1st Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	1,300.	1,080.
Profits	148.4	96.7
Per Share	1.83	1.19

** 1979 results restated.*

United States

Amax

1st Quar	1980	1979
Revenue	872.0	634.4
Profits	140.26	76.08
Per share	2.45	1.39

American Brands

1st Quar	1980	1979
Revenue	1,700.	1,400.
Profits	120.00	69.55
Per share	4.21	2.45

American Cyanamid

1st Quar	1980	1979
Revenue	830.	753.3
Profits	38.0	40.7
Per Share	0.79	0.85

American Home Products *

1st Quar	1980	1979
Revenue	1,020.	916.9
Profits	113.50	101.04
Per Share	0.72	0.64

** 1979 results restated.*

Armco

1st Quar	1980	1979
Revenue	1,350.	1,220.
Profits	62.13	58.38
Per Share	1.36	1.27

Burlington Northern

1st Quar	1980	1979
Revenue	912.0	660.6
Profits	76.40	40.70
Per Share	5.67	3.13

Consolidated Freightways

1st Quar	1980	1979
Revenue	461.0	429.1
Profits	14.90	17.30
Per Share	1.14	1.33

Du Pont de Nemours

1st Quar	1980	1979
Revenue	3,600.	3,020.
Profits	244.0	248.0
Per share	1.66	1.70

Fruehauf

1st Quar	1980	1979
Revenue	587.9	607.8
Profits	9.49	23.17
Per Share	0.78	1.91

Goodrich (B.F.)

1st Quar	1980	1979
Revenue	767.5	716.8
Profits	20.3	26.4
Per Share	1.20	1.57

Grace (W.R.)

1st Quar	1980	1979
Revenue	1,400.	1,200.
Profits	65.10	57.07
Per Share	1.41	1.26

Johns-Manville *

1st Quar	1980	1979
Revenue	545.2	479.3
Profits	12.88	14.11
Per Share	0.58	0.65

** Net after preferred dividends.*

Kraft

1st Quar	1980	1979
Revenue	1,760.	1,560.
Profits	65.13	52.11
Per share	2.31	1.86

McDonnel Douglas

1st Quar	1980	1979
Revenue	1,400.	1,400.
Profits	43.41	45.39
Per Share	1.10	1.16

Southern

1st Quar	1980	1979
Revenue	795.9	712.7
Profits	63.03	38.78
Per Share	0.42	0.27

United Technologies

1st Quar	1980	1979
Revenue	2,900.	1,800.
Profits	92.0	70.8
Per Share	1.69	1.54

Asia Bank Lacks Loan Funds; U.S. Congress Blamed

MANILA, April 21 (WP) — Budget wrangling in the U.S. Congress is tying up money promised to the Asian Development Bank and threatening it with serious financial problems, sources at the Manila-based bank say.

It has run out of money for soft loans to Asian countries, primarily because the United States has not yet approved the $445 million that the Carter administration promised. Three projects worth $22 million for Bangladesh, Laos and Sri Lanka have already been held up. Another three scheduled projects worth $30 million in Western Samoa, Burma and Bangladesh are threatened.

Because of uncertainty about the congressional allocations, the United States has not contributed $171 million that it had promised to provide by now. Bank officials say the problem is compounded by other donor countries that are withholding their contributions to see what the United States does.

In Rio de Janeiro last week, the annual meeting of the Inter-American Development Bank was told that loans by the bank to Latin American countries were being held up because of similar delays in the U.S. Congress.

Inflation to Rise In Industrial Nations: IMF

WASHINGTON, April 21 (AP-DJ) — The International Monetary Fund published figures yesterday that help explain why finance ministers and central bankers of the major industrial nations are more concerned about inflation now than recession later.

The IMF said in a monthly economic report that the rate of inflation in industrial countries accelerated again in January and February, even though there was a sharp break in wholesale commodity prices for many world-traded products in February.

The IMF said there was a worldwide surge in consumer prices during 1979, with increases averaging 12.1 percent, compared with 9.6 percent in 1978. But the 1979 increase in consumer prices worldwide still was below the 13.3 percent increase in 1974 and 15.3 percent in 1975.

Near the end of 1979, the IMF said, consumer prices were increasing much faster throughout the world than earlier in the year. In the final quarter of last year, prices were running 13.9 percent higher than in the fourth quarter of 1978.

The report said that the 1979 overall inflation reflected a 9.1 percent average increase for consumer prices in the industrial countries and "much higher rates of inflation in developing countries."

Market Closed

The Zurich stock market was closed Monday, and banks closed early for a local holiday.

U.K. Ford Has Record Sales, Profit

LONDON, April 21 (AP-DJ) — Ford Motors of Britain today reported record sales and profits in 1979. By current-cost accounting, it said, profits after tax rose 330 percent to a record £258 million ($576 million) from £60 million in 1978. Pre-tax profits rose 129 percent to £293 million from £128 million.

By the historical cost accounting method, profits after tax rose to a record £347 million pounds in 1979, up 141 percent from £144 million in 1978. Pre-tax profits rose by 60 percent to £386 million from £242 million.

Sales in 1979 rose to a record £3.193 billion, up 35 percent from £2.363 billion in 1978. In terms of vehicle units sold — cars, trucks and tractors — sales rose to a record 834.000 units from 673,000.

Not Only in U.K.

Ford's success in 1979 was not only in the Britain. Its sales in export markets rose to a record £1.167 billion from £929 million. And direct exports from Britain rose to a record £1.01 billion from £775 million.

Nevertheless, the company's chairman Terence Beckett said that the levels of productivity in Britain needed to be raised. He acknowledged that there was better continuity of production last year in Britain than before, but he indicated that some Ford cars imported into Britain from continental European plants were not part of company strategy and were the result of local shortages.

Moreover, Mr. Beckett said that "although we earned a substantial profit in 1979, it still was not as much as we have to make if we are to continue investing at a level that will keep the company competitive against the European manufacturers and, particularly, against the Japanese."

Japanese Loan Rate Reaches 3-Year High

TOKYO, April 21 (AP-DJ) — The average interest rate on loans charged by 13 major Japanese commercial banks hit a three-year high in March, the Bank of Japan said. The overall average interest rate in the month increased by 0.55 percentage points — the fastest monthly increase on record — to 7.789 percent per year.

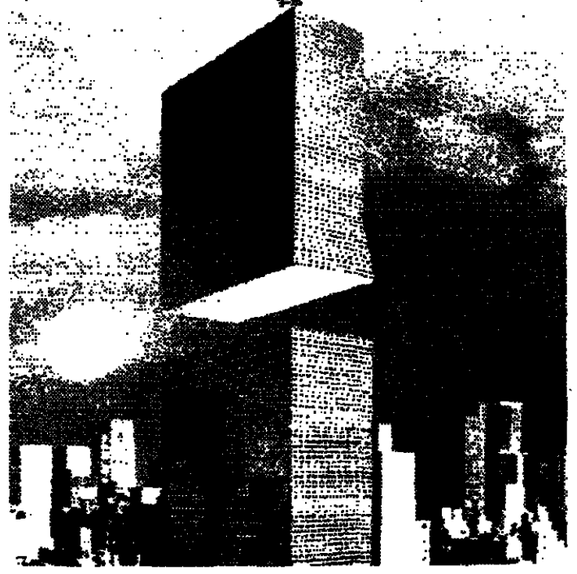
The rate marked the highest level since March, 1977, when the lending rates registered an average 7.902 percent. A central bank official attributed the rise this year to the increases in the discount rate during February and March, up to a record-matching 9 percent a year.

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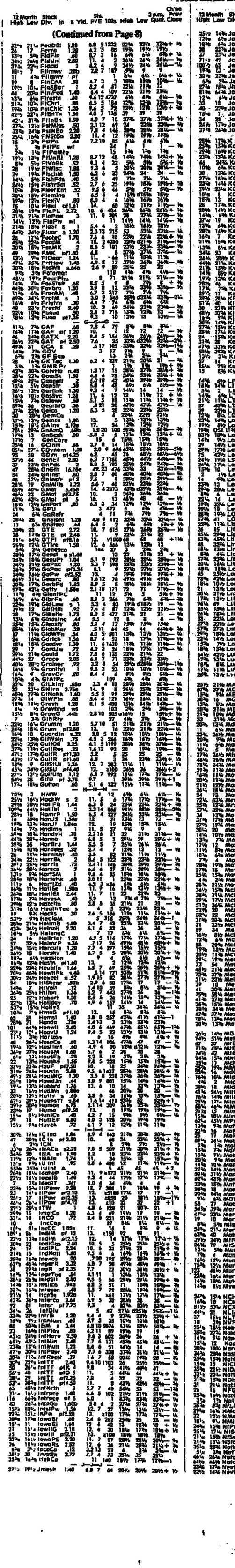
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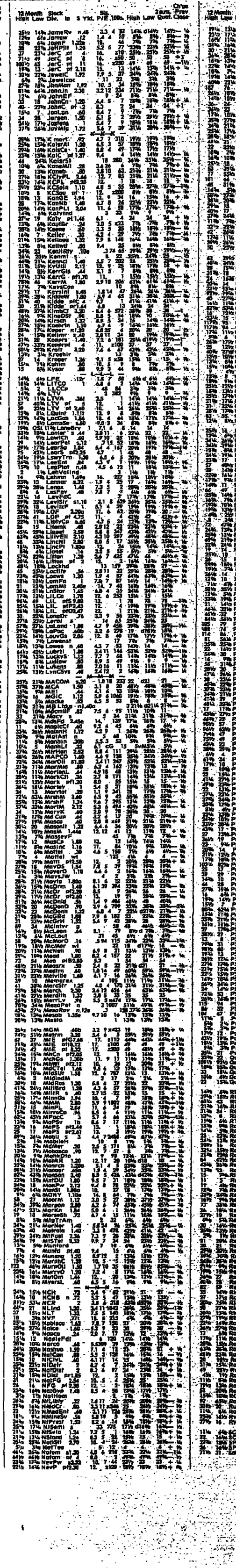
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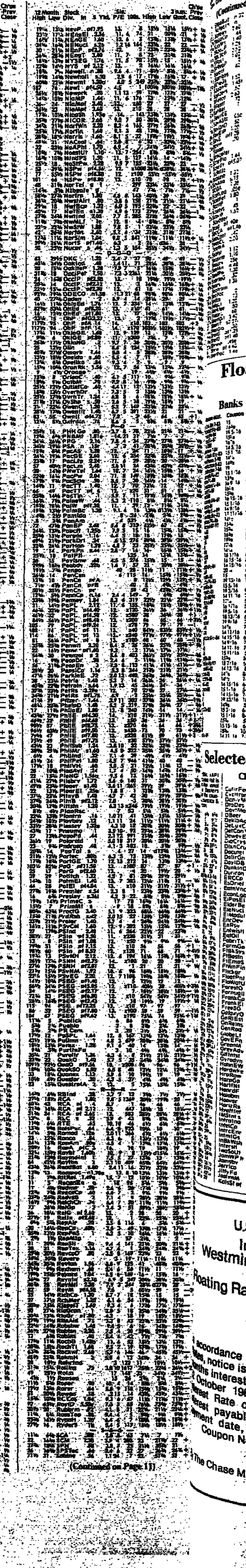
NYSE Nationwide Trading 3 P.M. Prices April 21

Tables include the nationwide prices up to 3 p.m. on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 8)







(Continued on Page 11)

NYSE Nationwide Trading 3 P.M. Prices April 21

Tables include the nationwide prices up to 3 p.m. on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 10)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
27	17	StodBus	n.32	1.8	13	28	18¼	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
6¼	3	Sofedin	n		5	41	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
41⅛	27½	Solewy	2.60	9.3	6	141	28¼	28	28	— ¼
10⅜	6⅛	SobaCo	.44	6.0	25	20	7½	7¼	7⅜	— ¼
31⅛	22⅜	SJoMn	1.40	3.5	11	73	40⅜	39½	39⅝	— ½
13	9	StJoLP	1.26	11.	9	15	11⅜	11¼	11¼	
73½	39⅝	StLSaF	2.50	4.4	8	91	58½	57⅜	57⅜	+ ⅛
11⅛	7⅞	SPaul	1.02	11.		4	9⅛	9½	9⅛	+ ⅛
34⅛	25⅝	StRegP	2	7.8	5	152	26⅛	25⅝	25⅝	— ¼
8⅛	5	Salant	.56	7.1	7	12	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
8	3½	Sambos				75	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
15⅝	11⅛	SDieGs	1.52	11.	7	275	13⅜	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
17⅝	12⅛	SJuanR	1.45t	10.	13	41	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
45½	19	Sanders	.50	1.4	14	37	35⅝	35¼	35¼	— ½
72	36	SFeInd	2.60	5.0	6	468	53⅝	51⅞	52¼	— ⅛
45¼	18⅛	SFeInt	.72	2.4	39	160	30⅝	30⅛	30½	— ⅛
18⅜	13⅛	SolWel	1	7.2	6	12	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+ ⅛
8¼	5⅛	SaulRE				33	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	
11⅛	6⅛	SavASta	.05e	.5	10	7	9⅞	9⅛	9⅞	
13⅛	7⅜	SavOnD	.50	5.9	7	20	8⅝	8⅝	8½	+ ⅛
11⅛	8⅝	SavEIP	1.20	11.	4	43	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
12½	9⅝	SavE	pf1.28	12.		12	10½	10¼	10½	+ ⅛
19⅝	12⅛	Savin	.70	5.6	3	137	12½	12¼	12½	
8	4	Saxon			5	35	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
6⅛	2⅝	Schaefer				5	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
38⅛	27⅛	SchrPlo	1.44	4.3	8	174	33⅞	33⅛	33⅛	+ ⅛
64⅛	50	SchrPl	pf3.07	9.6		1	52	52	52	— ⅛
13⅛	5	Schlitz				418	7⅛	7	7⅛	
127½	68⅝	Schimb	1.32	1.3	19	883	103⅝	100⅞	101⅜	—3¼
45⅝	25⅛	SciAtla	s.18	.5	17	16	38	37⅝	37⅝	+ ⅛
27⅛	18	SCOA	1.08	4.9	5	16	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
8	4⅛	ScottLad	.05e	.9	6	32	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	
30⅛	17⅛	ScottFet	1.80	10.	4	256	17⅝	17½	17⅝	— ⅛
22⅛	14	ScottP	1	7.1	4	789	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	12⅜	Scottys	.48	3.3	7	31	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
21⅛	12⅞	Scovill	1.52	10.	4	41	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
11⅛	8	Scudder			19	41	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
9⅛	8⅛	Scud	pf .90e	11.		2	8½	8½	8½	
13⅛	9	SeaCA	pf1.46	14.		8	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
22⅛	12⅝	SeaCont	.42	3.0	4	44	14	13⅞	14	
37⅛	25	SeabCL	2.20	7.3	3	191	30	29⅝	30	
18⅛	6	SeaWA			6	73	11¼	11	11⅛	— ⅛
31⅛	22⅜	Seaist	1.12	4.2	6	686	27	26½	26⅝	— ⅛
38	28	Seaerm	1.10	2.1	18	427	53⅝	52½	52⅝	—1
26	15	Seaprv	.25e	1.3	6	70	19⅛	18	19⅛	+1⅛
27	12⅛	SealAir	n.46	3.1	8	5	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
19⅛	14⅛	SealPw	1.20	8.0	4	24	14⅜	d14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	13⅜	SearleG	.52	2.6	11	580	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
21⅛	14⅝	Sears	1.36	8.7	6	1128	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
9⅜	4	Seatrain				35	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
34⅛	20⅛	SecPac	2	8.2	4	184	24⅛	24	24¼	+ ⅛
78½	24⅛	Sedco	.72	1.1	37	43	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	— ⅛
14	7⅛	SeloLt	1.20	15.	12	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
18⅛	12⅛	Shaklee	.80	6.1	4	28	13⅛	13	13⅛	— ⅛
35½	17⅜	ShearL	.60	2.7	3	112	23	22⅛	22⅞	— ⅛
78	37¼	ShellOil	2.40	4.1	8	224	59⅛	57	59	— ⅛
37⅛	27	ShellT	s1.27t	11.	3	10	31⅛	30½	30½	—1
11⅛	4⅛	ShelGlo	.20	4.0	4	32	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
17⅝	10⅛	ShelG	pf1.35	13.		4	10½	10½	10½	— ⅛
15⅛	9⅝	ShelG	pf1.40	14.		9	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
36⅛	20⅛	Shrwin	.45e	1.7	8	28	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
57	41	Shrw	pf 4.40	9.7		z10	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	11⅛	SierPac	1.46	11.	7	35	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
46⅞	24½	Signal	1	3.2	6	718	31	30⅝	30⅝	+ ⅛
38½	29⅝	Signode	1.72	5.6	5	5	30⅝	30½	30½	
20⅝	9	SimPrec	.28	3.0	7	113	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	7¼	SimpPat	.56	7.2	9	79	8	7⅞	7⅞	
14½	6¼	Singer				261	6⅞	6½	6½	— ⅜
32½	20⅛	Singr	pf3.50	14.		9	25⅛	24⅞	25⅛	+ ½
13⅛	8½	Skyline	.48	4.8	12	64	10⅛	10	10	
22⅛	13½	SmithA	1.40	9.8	3	18	14⅛	14	14¼	+ ⅛
85	51⅛	SmithIn	1.12	1.9	11	196	60	59½	59½	— ⅛
65⅛	38⅛	SmKlin	s1.66	3.5	12	272	48⅛	47	47⅛	+ ⅛
22½	17⅛	Smucker	1.18	6.0	5	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
29	19⅛	SnapOn	s.88	4.0	9	845	20⅝	20	20	— ⅛
10⅛	6	SonyCp	.10e	1.3	22	5385	8	7⅝	7⅞	+ ⅛
22½	16½	SooLine	1.79t	9.7	4	95	18⅝	18	18⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅞	SoAtlFn				3	2	2	2	
17⅛	12	SCrEG	1.74	12.	7	77	14¼	14⅛	14¼	
70⅛	38	Souldwn	.60	1.1	6	2	54½	54½	54½	
17	12½	SoelBk	.88	6.6	4	49	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	
27⅛	20⅛	SCalEd	2.72	11.	5	490	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
14⅛	10⅛	SouthCo	1.54	12.	9	679	12½	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
19⅛	14⅛	SoInGE	1.68	9.7	7	24	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	— ⅛
61⅛	34⅛	SoNRes	1.50	3.7	8	132	42⅛	41	41	—2⅛
41	29½	SNETel	2.60	11.	6	34	33⅜	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
43½	32	SoNE	pf3.82	12.		3	32	32½	32½	+ ½
47½	28½	SouPac	2.60	8.4	5	675	31⅜	30⅞	31	+ ⅛
66	50⅛	SouRy	3.68	6.8	5	41	54⅞	54⅜	54⅜	— ⅛
27⅛	21⅛	SoRy	pf2.60	11.		1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
38⅛	22⅛	SoUnCo	1.92	6.5	6	36	30⅛	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅛
32	18	Southind	.84b	4.6	5	46	18⅞	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
76	34⅛	SouRoyl	s.88	1.6	21	56	52½	50⅛	50⅛	—2⅛
2½	1⅛	Soumrk			1	23	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
26	17½	SwstAir	.32	1.8	5	22	18	17⅜	17⅜	
26⅛	20⅛	SwtBsh	1.48	6.8	6	43	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
24	11½	SwtFore	.40	3.2	4	63	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
13½	8⅛	SwtGas	n1.16	11.	7	44	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	9½	SwtPS	1.28	11.	8	63	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
28⅛	11⅛	Sparton	.80	4.3	6	6	19	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
43⅛	20⅛	SpeclPh			17	22	35	33⅞	33⅞	— ⅛
17⅛	12½	SperHut	1	7.9	4	9	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
60⅛	42⅛	Sperry	1.56	3.7	6	808	42⅛	d41⅛	41⅞	— ⅛
19⅛	12⅛	Springs	1.20	9.0	3	5	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	17⅛	SquarD	1.60	8.0	6	22	20	19⅞	20	+ ⅛
39⅛	27	Squibb	1.14	3.8	11	3115	30	29½	30	+ ⅛
16⅛	9⅛	StaRite	.70	7.0	6	30	10	9½	10	+ ⅛
48⅛	28	Staley	1	2.6	15	320	39½	38½	38⅝	— ⅛
33⅛	21⅛	StBrnd	1.48	5.8	8	116	25⅜	25⅛	25⅜	— ⅛
28⅛	18⅛	StBPnt	.72	3.6	7	16	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
18⅛	6⅛	StdMotA	.64	8.5	3	39	7⅜	7½	7½	— ⅛
85	44⅛	StOilCl	3.20	4.9	6	476	66⅛	64⅜	64⅜	— ⅛
121⅛	60	StOilnd	3.60	3.9	9	584	94⅛	93⅛	93⅛	—1⅛
110½	47⅛	StOilOh	2	2.3	9	222	86⅛	85½	85⅝	+ ⅛
12⅛	7⅛	StPacCp	.68	6.9	4	4	10	10	10	
19½	12½	Standex	.85	6.7	5	53	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
46	26⅛	StanW	1.24	4.2	7	77	29⅛	28⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
38½	25⅛	Starret	1.48	5.4	5	7	27⅛	27½	27½	— ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	StMuliny			8	32	3½	3½	3½	
17	7⅛	StaMSe	1.08	12.		18	9½	9⅛	9⅛	
25	14½	StaufCh	1.20	7.5	5	393	16⅛	15⅛	16	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Steego	.12b	4.2	5	14	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
11⅛	8⅛	Sterchi	.68	7.1	4	9	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
9½	5⅛	SterlBcp	.46	11.	10	8	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
21⅛	15⅛	SterlDg	.92	5.3	9	193	17½	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
25½	13⅛	Sterndnt	.60	4.5	5	58	13½	d13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
16½	12⅛	StevnJ	1.20b	9.6	3	97	12⅛	12½	12½	— ⅛
41⅛	17⅛	StewWo	s1.88	8.7	5	7	21⅛	21½	21½	— ⅛
37⅛	18	StokVC	1.48	7.6	6	23	19⅛	19⅛	19½	— ⅛
50⅝	37⅛	StoneW	2.75	6.2	6	10	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	
27⅛	17½	StonCon	.72	4.1	6	15	18⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	13⅛	StopShp	1.20	8.9	4	10	13½	13⅜	13½	+ ⅛
23½	11⅞	StorTec	s		7	273	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
33⅛	20½	Storer	s .72	3.2	8	38	22⅛	21½	22¼	+ ⅛
17⅜	11⅛	StridRit	1.16	9.5	8	21	12½	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅞	SuavSho	.20	5.7	5	38	3⅝	3½	3½	
42⅜	21	SubPrG	1.44	5.3	5	57	27⅛	26⅜	27	— ⅛
32⅛	22⅛	SunChm	s.60	2.7	4	3	22⅜	d22⅝	22⅜	— ⅛
28⅛	18⅛	SunEl	.72	3.5	10	53	21	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
88⅛	40⅛	SunCo	3.60	5.8	5	225	62⅛	61⅛	62¼	+ ⅛
91⅛	57½	SunC	pf 2.25	3.5		24	64	63⅜	63⅜	—1⅛
24⅛	12⅛	Sunbm	1.50	11.	5	172	13⅜	13½	13½	
46½	23	Sundstr	1.40	3.9	8	34	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	—2⅛
14½	9⅛	SunMn	s.40	4.0	12	286	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
24	17½	SuprVal	.66	3.5	7	115	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
177	99	SuprOil	s.70	.5	14	114	135	131½	131½	—1½
19⅛	10⅛	SupmkG	.48	4.0	4	25	12½	11⅝	12	
5⅛	3⅛	Supscp				12	3½	3½	3½	
22⅛	16⅛	Swank	1.40a	8.2	5	19	17⅛	16⅛	17⅛	
24	12	Sybron	1.08	8.6	6	389	12⅛	12½	12½	— ⅛
39½	24	Sybrn	pf2.40	9.8		5	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
		—T—T—T—								
29⅛	11⅛	TRE	s 1	4.9	9	141	21⅛	20⅜	20⅜	—1⅛
48½	33⅛	TRW	2	5.6	6	728	36	35½	35½	— ½
90	64	TRW	pr4.50	6.8		4	66½	66½	66½	—1½
35⅛	20	TaftBrd	.76	2.9	7	12	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	3⅛	Talcott				6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	4⅛	Talley	.25t		7	35	4⅛	4½	4½	
11⅛	7⅛	Talley	pf 1	13.		1	7⅛	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
19⅛	13⅛	TampE	1.56	8.8	8	80	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
37⅛	17⅜	Tandy			7	496	29⅛	28⅞	28⅞	—1
6⅞	3⅛	Tandvcft			13	157	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
31⅛	12⅛	Tchncolr	.72	2.5	7	59	29⅛	28½	28½	— ⅛
18⅛	11⅛	Technicn			16	557	17½	17½	17½	
64⅛	43	Tektrnx	.84	1.9	10	558	43⅛	d42⅛	43⅛	— ⅛
19	8⅛	Telcom	.70	8.8	3	32	8⅛	d 7⅛	8	— ⅛
102	95⅛	Teldyn	s		4	366	95⅛	d91	91⅛	—4½
27	14	Telprmt			15	128	18	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	2½	Telex			21	649	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
45½	30⅛	Tenneco	2.40	7.2	6	339	33⅛	33	33⅛	— ⅛
44⅛	17⅛	Teradyn			14	97	32⅛	32½	32½	—1
27⅛	10	Tesoro	.07e	.4	3	408	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
48	22½	Tesor	pf2.16	7.2		57	30⅛	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
41⅛	24⅛	Texaco	2.40	7.3	5	2769	33⅛	32⅛	32⅛	+ ⅛
48⅛	36⅛	TexCm	1.60	3.6	8	39	44⅛	44	44⅛	
79½	39	TexEst	2.70	4.6	8	36	60⅛	59⅛	59⅛	—1⅛
28⅛	21⅛	TxET	pf2.87	12.		1	24	24	24	
34	22⅛	TexGT	s1.46	5.8	7	57	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
25	16⅛	TexInd	.80b	3.6	5	44	22⅛	22	22⅛	
108⅛	78	TexInst	2	2.5	10	504	80⅛	80	80	— ⅛
24⅛	10⅛	TexInl				158	16½	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
46⅛	30	TexOGs	s.32	.9	14	197	38	37	37	+ ⅛
37	25	TxPac	s		25	7	30½	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	14⅛	TexUtil	1.76	9.4	8	1179	18⅛	18½	18⅛	+ ⅛
53⅛	21⅛	Texsoil	1.20	3.8	6	100	31⅛	31⅛	31½	— ⅛
85	40	Texoil	pf 3	6.0		6	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	2⅛	Texfi Ind				33	3	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
30	20⅛	Textron	1.80	8.0	5	112	22⅛	22½	22½	
32½	23⅛	Textr	pf2.08	8.6		18	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
26⅛	19⅛	Textr	pf1.40	7.0		2	20	20	20	
58	33½	Thiokol	1.55	3.2	7	11	48⅛	48	48	
47⅛	35⅛	ThmBet	1.72	4.7	9	7	36½	36⅛	36⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	7⅛	Themin	.56b	6.2	4	15	9⅛	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
32⅛	23	ThmJW	2.16	7.4	6	15	29⅛	28⅞	29⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	8⅛	Thrifty	.72	6.8	7	31	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
42½	20⅛	Tidwatr	1	3.1	11	95	31⅞	31½	31⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	16½	TigerInt	.80	3.9	7	x49	20½	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
53⅛	35⅛	Timein	1.80	4.6	8	454	39	38½	39	+ ½
38⅛	26½	TimI	pf81.57	5.7		6	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
39⅛	28	TimesM	1.44	5.0	7	58	29⅛	29	29	
63⅛	47⅛	Timkn	3a	6.5	5	47	47½	d46⅛	46½	—1⅛
46½	21⅛	Toddsh			5	29	32⅛	31½	32⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	13⅛	Tokheim	.70	4.5	8	22	16	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
21½	15⅛	TolEdis	2.20	12.	7	73	19	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
23½	15½	TolEd	pf2.36	13.		9	18⅛	18⅛	18½	
21⅛	14⅛	TolEd	pf2.21	12.		1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	8	TonkaCp			4	20	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
11½	6⅛	TootRol	.40b	5.5	6	4	7⅛	7¼	7¼	
27⅛	13⅛	ToroCo	.88	6.7	4	19	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
31⅛	14⅛	Tosco	n		5	342	19⅛	19	19	— ½
30⅛	18⅛	TovRUs	n		9	28	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
25⅛	15½	Tracor	.40	1.8	8	39	22½	22	22⅛	— ⅛
23½	16⅛	Trane	1.04	5.7	6	15	18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
38⅛	29½	TranUn	2.36	7.6	6	25	31½	31	31⅛	
27⅞	9⅛	TW Corp			5	395	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
7⅛	2⅞	TW Cp	wt			44	3⅛	3½	3⅛	
21½	12⅛	TWC	pf 2	14.		5	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
17	11	TWC	pf1.90	14.		18	13⅛	12⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
32⅛	17½	TWC	pf2.66	14.		45	19	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
20⅛	14⅛	Transm	1.12	7.3	4	187	15⅛	14⅞	15	
21⅛	14⅛	Tranlnc	2.04	12.		28	17⅛	17	17⅛	— ⅛
48⅛	23	Transco	1.44	3.9	12	122	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅛
58½	41⅛	Transco	pf3.87	6.8		2	45½	45½	45½	
11⅛	5⅛	Transcn	.60	10.	11	14	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
25½	17⅛	TrGP	pf2.50	13.		9	19½	19⅛	19½	— ⅛
16⅛	7⅛	TrnsOn	.40b	4.4	3	12	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
27½	20½	Tranwy	1.80	8.6	4	5	21⅛	20⅞	21	
44⅛	33	Travlrs	2.48	6.5	4	201	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅛
21⅛	16⅛	TriCon	2.16e	13.		60	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
29⅛	23	TriCn	pf2.50	11.		1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
4	2	TriSoM			3	8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
10½	6½	Triaind	.40b	5.8	5	13	6⅞	6⅛	6⅞	
24⅛	15⅛	TriaPc	1	6.6	5	5	15⅝	d15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	8⅛	Trico	.20	1.7	10	29	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
30½	16⅛	Trintyin	s.60	2.9	11	39	21⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
17½	12	TucsEP	1.52	10.	7	167	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
53	35⅛	TCFox	2a	4.7	6	89	43⅛	42⅛	42⅛	+1
22⅛	14⅛	TwinDs	1.10	6.9	4	5	16	16	16	— ⅛
37½	17⅛	TycoLab	1	3.9	6	54	26	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	11	TylerCp	.50	4.3	5	48	12	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
57⅛	33⅛	Tymshr			14	379	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	— ⅛
		—U—U—U—								
29⅛	15	UAL	1	7.9		1078	15⅛	d14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
28⅛	19	UGI	1.76	7.5	7	78	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
18⅛	10⅛	UMC	1.20	11.	5	13	11½	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	2⅛	UMET Tr				28	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
29⅛	9⅛	UNCRes	.12t	1.1	4	173	11⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	8½	Unarco	.88	8.9	5	2	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
67⅛	48	UniNV	4.40e	7.9	5	5	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	+ ⅛
50⅛	37	UCamp	2.60	7.1	6	397	37	d36⅛	36⅞	— ⅛
47⅛	35⅛	UnCarb	3	8.0	4	1228	38⅛	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	6⅛	UnComr	.20	2.9	5	19	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
9⅛	3⅛	UnionCp	.32t	7.8	4	27	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
14⅛	9⅛	UnElec	1.44	12.	7	279	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
45	30⅛	UnEl	pf4.50	13.		250	34	34	34	— ⅛
45⅛	28⅛	UnEl	pf4.56	13.		z100	35	35	35	+2
64	42	UnEl	pf6.40	14.		z100	47	46½	47	+1⅛
79⅛	52½	UnEl	pfL 8	14.		z10	58	58	58	
22½	13½	UnEl	pf2.13	13.		4	17	16⅛	17	+1
27½	19⅛	UnEl	pf2.72	13.		1	21	21	21	+ ⅛
78	56	UnEl	pf7.44	13.		1	57½	57½	57½	
78	54	UnEl	pfH 8	13.		1	60	60	60	+1
62½	33	UOilCl	s1.30	2.8	8	313	47⅛	46⅛	46⅛	— ½
101	61⅛	UPacC	2.80	3.9	9	238	73⅛	71⅛	71⅛	—1⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Uniroyal				88	3⅛	3½	3⅛	
60	22	Uniryal	pf			z570	23	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	8⅛	UnBrnd	.30e	3.0	5	40	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
13	9⅛	UBrd	pf1.20	12.		2	10	10	10	+ ⅛
30⅛	24⅛	UEngy	s1.57	5.3	6	84	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
30⅛	16⅛	UnGrtv	.24	1.1	7	65	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	17⅛	UIllum	2.68	13.	5	123	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
21½	14½	UIllu	pf2.20	14.		z250	16	16	16	
32⅛	15⅛	UnitInd	.90b	4.5	7	14	20⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
22	11⅛	UnitInn	.22	1.5	5	104	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	8⅛	UJerBk	1.84a	12.	15	11	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	UnMM	n			37	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
6½	1⅛	UnPkMn			65	82	4	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
37⅛	20⅛	UnRefg	s.80a	4.0	3	37	21½	d20⅛	20⅛	—1⅛
20½	15⅛	USFoS	2.02e	12.		1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	6½	USAir	.03e	.4	2	143	6⅞	6⅛	6⅞	+ ⅛
24½	16	USAir	pf1.87	11.		1	17½	17½	17½	— ⅛
41⅛	33½	USFid	2.80	7.2	5	44	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	
37⅛	25⅛	USGyps	2.40	8.5	4	54	28⅛	28	28⅛	+ ⅛
33½	22⅛	USGy	pf1.80	7.4		3	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
17⅛	10⅛	USHom	.52	3.9	2	67	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
10½	7	USInd	.76	11.	4	279	7⅛	d 6⅞	7	— ⅛
18⅛	11⅛	USLeasg	.52	4.1	5	81	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	5⅛	US Rlv			19	219	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
22⅛	16⅛	USShoe	1.60	9.1	4	265	17⅛	17½	17½	— ⅛
24½	16⅛	USSteel	1.60	9.6		729	17	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
37⅛	26	USTobc	2.08	6.9	8	18	30	29⅛	30	— ⅛
52⅛	36⅛	UnTech	2.20	5.8	6	459	38⅛	37⅛	37⅛	—1
140	99	UTch	pf7.32	7.2		1	101	101	101	—4
66⅛	47½	UTch	pf3.87	8.0		99	48⅛	48	48⅛	—1
77⅛	19⅛	UTch	pf2.55	11.		83	22⅛	22⅛	22½	+ ⅛
21⅛	14⅛	UniTel	1.52	8.8	7	763	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
26½	17⅛	UniT	2pf1.50	7.0		8	21½	21½	21½	+1⅛
39	20⅛	Unitrod	.50	2.1	9	59	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
15	8⅛	Univar	.56	5.6	5	27	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
19⅛	10½	UnivFd	.96	8.9	7	11	11	10⅛	10⅛	
24½	15½	UnLeaf	1.32	7.9	6	9	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
49⅛	40	Upjohn	1.72	3.7	9	272	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	+ ⅛
28	19	USLIFE	.68	3.4	5	222	20½	20	20⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	7⅛	UslifeFd	.96a	12.		30	8⅛	8½	8⅛	— ⅛
19½	13	UtaPL	1.76	11.	9	154	16⅛	15⅛	16⅛	
29½	20	UtPL	pf2.80	12.		7	24⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
24	19⅛	UtPL	pf2.90	12.		3	u24⅛	24½	24⅛	+ ⅛
22½	15⅛	UtPL	pf2.04	12.		1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
		—V—V—V—								
22	16⅛	VF Cp	1.60	8.1	5	28	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
39	18⅛	VSI Cp	.72	2.9	7	1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
23⅛	10⅛	Valero	n			199	14	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
9½	5⅛	Valleyin	.40	7.3	23	54	5⅛	5½	5½	— ⅛
15	10⅛	VanDrn	1	8.7	4	24	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛
35⅛	17	Varian	.52	2.4	8	79	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
15½	7⅛	Varo	.40	4.2	7	36	10⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	17	Veeco	s		11	143	19⅛	18⅛	18⅛	—1⅛
6⅛	3	Vendo			22	1	3½	3½	3½	
13⅛	9	VestSe	1.36e	13.		26	11	10½	10½	— ½
45½	27⅛	Viacom	.40	1.2	9	24	35⅛	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅛
13½	9½	VaEPw	1.40	13.	7	645	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
51½	33½	VaEP	pf 5	13.		220	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	+ ⅛
89	56	VaEP	pf8.84	13.		z450	66½	64	66½	+4
93	62½	VaEP	pf8.60	13.		z120	65	65	65	+1
91⅛	62½	VaEP	pf9.75	13.		z810	76	74½	76	+1½
27⅛	18⅛	VaEP	pf2.90	12.		2	22½	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
73⅛	45	VaEP	pf7.20	13.		z30	53½	53½	53½	+1½
77	49½	VaEP	pf7.45	13.		z100	58	58	58	+ ½
29⅛	11⅛	Vornado	.60	3.8		13	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	10⅛	Vulcinc	.84	6.5	5	2	13	13	13	+ ⅛
37⅛	30½	VulcnM	2	6.2	6	4	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	+ ⅛
		—W—W—W—								
18⅛	10½	Wabash	.60	5.3	4	7	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
46⅛	35	WabR	pf4.50	13.		z160	37	35⅛	36	
21	15⅛	Wachov	.86	4.8	7	6	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	WachRty			11	45	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
36⅛	24	WalMrt	.40	1.3	12	28	31⅛	31	31⅛	+ ⅛
35⅛	24⅛	Walgrn	1.60	6.0	5	270	27	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅛
21⅛	20⅛	WkHCn	wi1.32	6.6		170	20½	d20	20	— ½
30½	22⅛	WallBus	1	4.1	6	20	24½	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
28½	19½	WalMu	1.60b	7.7	4	10	21	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
35⅛	23½	WaltJm	1.90	7.2	5	22	26½	26⅛	26½	
12	4⅛	WardFd				16	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	8⅛	Warnaco	.80	6.1	4	40	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
41⅛	37½	WrnCm	s 1	2.7	5	355	37⅛	d36⅛	36⅛	—1
25⅛	17	WarnrL	1.32	7.5	11	878	18⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
27½	18⅛	WashGs	2.52	11.	9	15	23⅛	22⅛	23	+ ⅛
39	18	WshNat	1.50	7.7	4	1	19½	19½	19½	
45	24⅛	WasN	pf2.50	9.6		2	26	26	26	— ⅛
23⅛	16⅛	WshWt	2.16	12.	8	27	18⅛	18½	18⅛	
47	28⅛	WasteM	.70	1.8	12	24	39⅛	39	39	
27⅛	20⅛	WatkJn	.48	1.8	12	17	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
7⅛	4⅛	WayGos				17	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
17½	12⅛	WayG	pf1.60	12.		2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	10	Wean	pf1.26	13.		4	10	10	10	
20⅛	6⅛	WebbD	.28	2.5	8	118	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
28½	22⅛	WelsMk	.88	3.8	7	10	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
33⅛	21⅛	WellsF	1.92	8.0	4	39	24	23⅛	23⅛	
17⅛	11	WelFM	1.35e	10.	7	50	13⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
37½	27⅛	WlPtPe	2.80	9.4	5	15	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
14	10	WslctT	0.80			1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
12	6	WnAirL	.40	6.0	2	113	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
30⅛	19	WAir	pf 2	10.		2	20	20	20	— ⅛
35	23⅛	WnBnc	1.64	5.8	5	38	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
49⅛	27⅛	WnCoNA	5.32	.8	14	133	42	41	41⅛	+1
38	24⅛	WnCo	pf2.12	7.0		7	30½	30½	30½	+ ½
67⅛	32⅛	WPacI	23.75e	2.9	3	17	34⅛	34	34	— ⅛
26⅛	16⅛	WUnion	1.40	7.9		87	18⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
56	40½	WnUn	pf4.60	11.		6	42½	42½	42½	—1
11	7⅛	WUn	dpf1.18	13.		6	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
23⅛	15½	WUTI	pf2.56	14.		2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
27	16⅛	WestgEl	1.40	7.1	5	1004	20⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
38⅛	26⅛	Wstvac	1.50	5.0	6	71	30⅛	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
37⅛	26½	Weyerhr	1.30	4.6	7	957	28⅛	28⅛	28½	+ ⅛
49⅛	36⅛	Weyr	pf2.80	7.5		14	37½	37½	37½	+ ½
39⅛	26⅛	WheelF	1.40	4.3	8	41	32⅛	32½	32⅛	
39⅛	29⅛	WheelF	pf 2	6.2		2	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	15	WheelPit			1	22	16⅛	15⅛	16	— ½
41½	31⅛	WhelPit	pf5	15.		z300	33⅛	32⅛	33	+ ⅛
22½	14⅛	Whirlpl	1.40	8.8	5	87	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
27⅛	19	WhitC	1.40	7.3	4	73	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
42⅛	32	WhitC	pfC 3	8.6		1	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	
9½	4	WhiteMt			2	398	4⅛	d 3⅛	3⅞	— ⅛
26½	12⅛	Whittak	1	4.8	6	490	21	20⅛	20⅞	— ⅛
17⅛	11⅛	Wickes	1.04	8.6	3	31	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	5½	Wiebldt	.44	8.0	10	47	5⅛	5½	5½	— ⅛
40½	17⅛	Williams	1.10	3.9	11	2313	29	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	7⅛	WilshrO	.07r	.7	40	37	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
33⅛	23⅛	WinDx	1.68	6.7	7	32	25½	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
3½	1⅛	Winnbgo			94	32	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
11⅛	5	WinterJ	.87e	17.		7	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
26⅛	19	WisEP	2.38	9.9	8	45	24⅛	24	24	— ⅛
89½	62	WisE	pf7.75	12.		z200	65	63½	64	+2
25⅛	16⅛	WisGas	2.04	11.	6	24	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
27½	18½	WisG	pf2.55	12.		1	21½	21½	21½	
20⅛	14⅛	WiscPL	1.84	10.	7	27	18⅛	18	18⅛	— ⅛
19½	13⅛	WiscPS	1.72	10.	6	21	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
33	20⅛	Witco	1.40	6.4	5	23	22⅛	22	22	— ⅛
16½	10	WlhrR	.80	7.0	4	79	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ½
14⅛	8⅛	WolvrW	.44	3.4	5	41	13	12⅛	13	
24⅛	14½	Womelc	.66	4.4	7	34	15⅛	15	15⅛	— ⅛
22⅛	15⅛	WoodPt	s		16	30	17	16½	16⅛	+ ⅛
31⅛	21½	Wolwth	1.80	7.8	4	81	23⅛	23	23	— ⅛
44	30⅛	Wolw	pf2.20	6.6		4	33½	33⅛	33½	
8⅞	4⅛	WorldAir			5	25	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
36⅛	32	Wrigly	s1.44	4.1	8	63	35½	35⅛	35½	+ ⅛
11⅛	6⅛	Wurlitzr			54	1	6½	6⅛	6½	
28⅛	11⅛	Wyloin	.80	3.5	10	13	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
17	7½	WyleLab	.50	4.3	6	160	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	4	Wyly			17	40	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
		—X—Y—Z—								
69⅛	49	Xerox	2.80	5.7	7	1524	50⅛	d48⅛	48⅞	—1⅛
28⅛	13⅛	XTRA	.64	4.3	3	150	15⅛	15	15	
35⅛	14⅛	Yates	s .20	.8	5	112	25⅛	24⅛	24⅛	—4⅛
25	15⅛	ZaleCp	1.08	6.3	4	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
39⅛	15½	Zapata	.48	1.8	10	52	26½	26	26	
14⅛	9⅛	ZayreCp	.32	2.8	3	8	11½	11⅛	11⅛	— ½
15½	7⅛	ZenithR	.60	6.8	9	176	9	8⅛	8⅞	— ⅛
19½	16⅛	Zero	s .48	2.8	9	8	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
21⅛	14⅛	Zurnind	.92	6.0	6	228	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛

Sales figures are unofficial. d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.

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Floating Rate Notes

Closing prices, April 21, 1980

Banks

Issuer-Mtn cpn-Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Askd
African Dvl. Bk 7-83	15	7-30	97⅛	98½
Alahli Kuwait 5½-83	16⅛	—	97⅛	97⅞
Allied Irish 6⅛-84	19 5/16	9-29	100	100½
Allied Irish 5¼-87	15⅛	7-2	97	97½
Amex Fin 1982	16⅛	10-22	99⅞	100⅛
Andelsbanken 7-84	14 5/16	6-4	98⅛	98⅞
Arab Intl.Bank 6½-83	15 1/16	8-1	96½	97¼
Barclays O'seas 5-98	14¼	6-13	97	97½
Bco de la Nacion 8-83	14⅛	7-23	96⅛	97⅛
Bco de la Nacion 7-86	17	9-24	98⅛	98⅞
Bco do Brazil 6⅛-82	15 1/16	8-15	98	98½
Bk Paribas 7¼-80	13⅞	6-11	99⅛	99⅞
Bk Bumiputra 6¼-84	16 9/16	10-22	99¼	100
Bk Ireland 5¼-89	16⅛	5-21	97⅛	98⅛
Bk Tokyo 8-80	15⅛	5-22	99⅛	100⅛
Bk Tokyo Hda 6¼-81	16 15/16	10-22	99⅞	100⅛
Bk Tokyo 6¼-84	15 1/16	8-15	99⅛	99⅞
Bk Tokyo Hda 5⅛-89	14 9/16	4-23	97⅛	97⅞
Bk Tokyo Hda 5¼-93	17 11/16	10-20	98⅛	98⅞
Buenos Aires 7⅛-86	14½	6-5	96	96⅛
Bco di Roma 6-87/91	15⅛	4-28	98⅛	99
BFCE 5⅛-83	15⅛	4-29	99⅛	100⅛
BFCE 6⅛-84	16⅛	8-26	98⅞	99⅛
BNP 7½-81	19⅛	9-18	100⅛	101⅛
BNP 7-83	17⅛	9-1	99⅛	99⅞
BNP 5⅛-83	14⅛	7-27	99⅛	99⅞
BNP 1982/84	16 1/16	8-21	98⅛	98⅞
BNP 5½-91	16 15/16	8-22	96⅛	97
Bangkok Bk 6½-84	14 15/16	6-27	96⅛	96⅞
BUE 5⅛-89	20⅛	6-20	99⅛	99⅞
Bk Worms 5⅛-85	15	6-17	98⅛	98⅞
Banco Union 7⅛-83	19 13/16	10-1	98⅛	99½
Bk Algerie 8⅛-84	15 5/16	8-9	96	96⅛
Bk Dreyfus 6½-82	19 3/16	9-12	100⅛	100⅛
BFG Fin. 5½-80/94	14 11/16	7-10	96	96⅛
Bergen Bank 6-89	17⅛	5-29	97	97½
Citicorp 1982	16 1/16	5-27	99	99⅛
Citicorp 1984	19 5/16	4-30	99	99⅛
Citicorp 6-94	18 13/16	6-10	99⅛	99⅞
Citicorp undtd	19 9/16	7-10	99⅛	99⅞
Chase 5⅛-93	14⅛	7-30	96	96½
CCCE 5⅛-98	14 11/16	8-6	95⅛	96⅛
Credit Agricole 6½-84	14 15/16	6-17	98⅛	99⅛
CCF 7-83	14 9/16	7-11	98⅛	99⅛
CCF 6⅛-83	14 11/16	7-10	98⅛	99⅛
CCF 5⅛-85	15 11/16	5-5	99⅛	100⅛
Creditanst 5⅛-84	15⅛	5-21	99⅛	99⅞
Creditanst 5½-91/97	18 7/16	6-16	99⅛	99⅞
Credit Lyon 6⅛-82	14 13/16	8-7	98⅛	99⅛
Credit Lyon 6-83	14⅛	8-12	98⅛	99⅛
Credit Nat'l 5⅛-88	14½	7-11	96⅛	97⅛
DG Bank 5⅛-82	14 15/16	6-17	99⅛	99⅞
Gotabanken 6-88	15 1/16	5-15	97⅛	98⅛
GZB 7⅛-83	14 15/16	7-31	98⅛	99⅛
GZB 6-83	19 13/16	10-9	100⅛	100⅛
GZB 5⅛-89	14⅛	5-1	97⅛	98⅛
Hydrocarb 7⅛-82	15 3/16	6-24	98⅛	99⅛
IBJ 6-82	15 1/16	6-15	98⅛	99
IBJ 6½-82	15⅛	5-1	99½	100
IBJ 5½-85	15 15/16	6-3	97⅛	98⅛
IBJ 5⅛-87	18⅛	10-15	98⅛	99⅛
Indo-Suez 5½-85	14 11/16	7-26	98⅛	98⅞
Indo-Suez 5⅛-89	14 11/16	7-10	97½	97⅞
Westminster Bk 6-84	16 15/16	10-22	99⅛	99⅞
KOP 6½-83	14⅛	7-22	98⅛	98⅞
LTCB 6¼-81	15	6-15	99⅛	99⅞
LTCB 6⅛-82	14⅛	7-27	99⅛	99⅞
LTCB 6-83	15 1/16	8-15	98⅛	98⅞
LTCB 5⅛-85	15⅛	5-9	98⅛	99⅛
LTCB 5⅛-86	14⅛	6-13	97⅛	98⅛
LTCB 5½-89	14 3/16	6-9	96½	97
Lloyds Eurofin 7¼-83	13⅛	5-29	99⅛	99⅞
ManHan O'seas 5¼-94	17⅛	5-29	98⅛	99⅛
Midland Bank 8-82	15 1/16	5-15	99⅛	100
Midland Bank 7½-83	16⅛	8-21	99	99½
Midland Intl 6-87	15 7/16	5-21	98⅛	99⅛
Midland Intl 5-89	15	6-20	98⅛	98⅞
Midland Intl 5½-93	14⅛	7-22	96	96½
Nat'l Westmin 5½-90	14 11/16	6-23	96⅛	97⅛
Nat'l Westmin 5¼-94	18⅛	10-14	98⅛	98⅞
Nippon Credit 5⅛-85	14 11/16	6-24	96⅛	97⅛
Nippon Credit 6½-86	14 7/16	7-14	96	96½
Offshore Min 1986	14⅛	7-21	97½	98
Pop. Espanol 7¼-81	13⅞	5-29	99	99½
Bk Scotland 7⅛-83	15⅛	5-9	99⅛	100⅛
Bk Scotland 5⅛-94	19½	7-11	98⅛	98⅞
SNCF 6⅛-85/97	14 11/16	8-4	97⅛	98⅛
Stand. & Chart. 6¼-84	13⅛	5-29	98½	99
Stand. & Chart. 5½-90	14⅛	9-13	95⅛	96⅛
Stand. & Chart. 5¼-90	17⅛	9-8	98⅛	98⅞
Sundsvallsbken 6-85	19 11/16	10-8	99⅛	99⅞
Trade Develop 6-84	16⅛	8-21	95	95½
Thai Farmers 7⅛-84	14 11/16	6-23	96	96⅛
UBAF 6⅛-82	19 9/16	9-26	100	100½
UBAF 7⅛-82	14⅛	6-9	98½	99
Union Finland 6½-82	16 15/16	10-22	99½	100
United O'seas 7-81	14 3/16	5-29	99	99½
United O'seas 6-83	15⅛	5-8	99⅛	99⅞
United O'seas 6-89	19⅛	6-30	97⅛	97⅞
Urquijo Intl 7⅛-81	14 11/16	6-23	98⅛	99⅛
Urquijo Intl 6-86	19 5/16	9-22	98⅛	99⅛
Wil. Glyn's Bk 6⅛-84	17⅛	8-28	99	99½
Wil. Glyn's Bk 5¼-91	18½	9-15	98⅛	99⅛

Non Banks

Issuer-Mtn cpn-Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Askd
C. Itoh 5⅛-87	19 7/16	9-18	99	99½
Enpetrol 7-86	19 9/16	9-22	100	100⅛
Escom 8⅛-82	15⅛	8-15	99⅛	100⅛
General Cable 7½-80	20⅛	9-30	100½	101
IC Industries 1991	14 7/16	7-15	94⅛	95⅛
Nat'l Finan. 6-85/93	15⅛	7-7	100⅛	100⅞
Pemex 7-84	14 13/16	7-26	97½	98
Thailand 7-84	18⅛	9-17	97⅛	98⅛
Philippines 6½-86	17⅛	10-20	96½	97
Sumi Heavy 5⅛-83	18⅛	9-16	99⅛	100⅛
Sweden Flock-91	18⅛	7-18	97⅛	97½
Softel 8-83	20 3/16	10-8	100⅛	101⅛
Softel 8-84	14⅛	6-9	99⅛	100⅛
Texas Airlines 7-86	20 1/16	7-10	92⅛	93⅛
TVO Flock-91	15 5/16	5-27	96	96½
IHI 5⅛-85	15⅛	4-27	98⅛	99⅛

Prices supplied by Credit Suisse-First Boston Ltd., London.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

April 21, 1980

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc
1 M.	19 - 19⅛	8⅞ - 9	6¾ - 7	17⅞ - 17 9/16	
2 M.	17⅞ - 17½	8 15/16 - 9 1/16	6¾ - 7	17¾ - 17 9/16	
3 M.	17 3/16 - 17 5/16	9 - 9⅛	6⅞ - 7⅛	17¼ - 17½	N.A.
6 M.	16 1/16 - 16 3/16	9 - 9⅛	7⅛ - 7 5/16	16⅝ - 16⅞	
1 Y.	14¾ - 14⅞	8¾ - 9	6⅝ - 6 13/16	15⅞ - 16⅛	

European Stock Markets

April 21, 1980
(Closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

	Close	Prev.
ACF Holding	73.50	70.00
AKZO	24.80	23.50
Albert Heijn	66.50	67.00
Algemene Bank	294.50	294.50
AMEV	98.50	97.50
Amrobank	61.40	60.90
A'Dam Rub	3.85	3.84
Boskalis	91.00	92.80
Bredero	209.00	N.A.
Buehrmann T	63.40	63.20
Caland Hldg	25.70	25.30
Elsevier	216.00	219.50
Ennia	131.50	129.70
Fokker	23.70	24.10
Gist Brocades	32.00	31.70
Heineken	61.80	60.60
H.V.A.	38.80	39.20
Hoogovens	19.00	18.30
Naarden	16.20	15.70
K.L.M.	78.80	81.50
Nat. Nedder	114.80	112.70
Nedlloyd	82.20	83.00
Oce Vander G	116.50	117.00
OGEM	11.30	11.50
Pakhoed	43.00	42.50
Philips	19.00	18.80
Robeco	156.50	156.50
Rodamco	109.00	108.90
Rolinco	138.00	138.00
Rorento	108.60	108.50
Royal Dutch	153.90	153.30
RSV	32.10	32.20
Unilever	112.40	111.50
Van Ommer	228.00	228.00
VMF-Stork	29.50	29.50
VNU	88.50	88.50

Anp-Cbs Index : 81.90
Previous : 81.40

Brussels

	Close	Prev.
Arbed	2,120	2,125
Cockerill	280	286
EBES	2,175	2,145
Electrobel	5,480	5,540
GB-Inno-BM	2,415	2,450
GBL (B.lamb)	1,390	1,406
Hoboken	2,690	2,705
Petrofina	4,860	4,870
Ph. Gevaert	1,008	1,006
Soc. Generale	1,350	1,368
Sofina	3,340	3,300
Solvay	2,380	2,410
Traction Elec	2,340	2,345
Un. Miniere	764	766
V. Montagne	1,368	1,380

Bourse Index : 146.35
Previous : 146.53

Frankfurt

	Close	Prev.
A.E.G.	77.50	77.90
Allianz Vers.	376.00	375.00
B.A.S.F.	143.60	142.70
Bayer	123.00	121.50
Bayer Hypo	228.50	226.00
Bayer Verein	273.00	273.00
Commerzbank	161.00	160.30
Cont. Gummi	49.50	49.80
Daimler	251.50	249.80
Degussa	227 xr	242.50
Demag	130.00	130.00
D.Babcock	221.50	223.10
Deutsche Bnk	252.00	251.50
Dresdner Bnk	179.00	178.00
Du. Schulte	132.00	132.00
GHH	204.50	204.50
Hapag Lloyd	70.50	72.00
Hochtief	400.00	400.00
Hoechst	115.40	114.50
Hoesch	28.30	28.10
Holzmann	N.Q.	373.00
Horten	133.00	131.50
Kali u Salz	156.00	157.00
Karstadt	236.50	228.00
Kaufhof	190.00	183.50
K.H.D.	226.00	226.50
Kloeckner	44.50	44.00
Krupp	61.60	61.10
Linde	303.50	303.50
Lufthansa	77.00	76.90
MAN	185.00	184.00
Mannesman	121.50	122.00
Metallgesell.	273.00	272.00
Muench. Ruck	500.00	490.00
Neckermann	141.00	148.50
Preussag	195.70	197.00
RWE.new	171.00	171.00
Schering	191.20	192.00
Siemens	257.50	256.20
Thyssen	81.30	80.20
Varta	145.00	146.00
Veba	136.20	137.50
VEW	105.00	104.50
Volkswagen	189.50	188.20

Sloman Index: 134.16
Previous : 134.12

London

	Close	Prev.
Allied Brew	0.76½	0.76½
Anglo-Am Cp	$12⅛	12⅞
Anglo-Am	8.75	8.94
Babcock-Wil	0.97	0.98
Barclays Bnk	4.18	4.11
BAT Ind.	2.40	2.36
Beecham Gp	1.20	1.19
BICC	1.25	1.25
BOC Int'l	0.67	0.66
Boots	1.95	1.95
Bowater	1.81	1.82
B.P.	3.38	3.40
Burmah	2.16	2.16
Coats Patons	0.44½	0.44
Charter Gold	4.77	4.71
Cadbury Sc.	1.54	1.55
Cons.Gold Fds	4.77	4.71
Courtaulds	0.68	0.66
De Beer	$8.48	8.58
Distillers	2.10	2.09
Dunlop	0.56	0.55
Free St Ged	50⅞	52.00
GEC	3.77	3.78
GKN	2.73	2.71
Glaxo	2.12	2.12
GUS	3.92	3.88
Guinness	0.90	0.90
Hawker-Sidd	1.86	1.84
ICI	3.74	3.68
Imps	0.79½	0.79
Lonrho	0.90	0.90
Lucas	2.15	2.14
Marks-Spenc	0.91	0.91
Metal Box	2.58	2.56
Plessey	1.45	1.44
Randfontein	$65½	66½
Rank Org.	1.94	1.96
Reed	1.91	1.94
Rolls Royce	0.51	0.50½
Royal Dutch	34.00	34.00
R.T.Z.	3.65	3.66
Shell	3.48	3.50
Thorn (A)	3.02	3.04
Trafalgar H	0.69	0.68½
Tube Invest.	2.48	2.50
Ultramar	6.08	5.82
Union Carb.	$N.A.	N.A.
Unid Biscuits	0.75	0.75
Vickers	1.18	1.17
War Loan 3½	31⅝	31⅝
W. Deep	$33.00	32¾
W. Driefin	$66½	65½
W. Holding	$66.00	66.00
Woolworth	0.62½	0.63
ZCI	0.28	0.29

F.T. 30 Index : 441.10
Previous : 442.70

Milan

	Close	Prev.
ANIC	8.50	8.00
Bastogi	674.00	678.00
Centrale	9,080.00	9,045.00
ERBA	2,930.00	2,905.00
ErcMarelli	340.00	336.00
Fiat	1,950.00	1,930.00
Finsider	79.00	78.75
Generali		51,800.00
		50,700.00
IFI	2,398.00	2,385.00
Italcimenti		20,645.00
		19,780.00
Italgas	810.00	807.00
Italsider	309.00	308.00
LaRinas	122.25	122.25
Montedis	172.50	173.00
Olivetti	2,066.00	2,130.00
Pirelli	1,900.00	1,899.00
Snia Visco	663.00	636.00

BCI Index : 94.24
Previous : 93.27

Paris

	Close	Prev.
Air Liquide	506.00	505.00
Alsthom Atl.	54.30	55.10
BIC	475.00	479.00
Bouygues	609.00	635.00
BSN	899.00	910.00
Carrefour	1,499.00	1,482.00
Cim Lafarge	238.50	235.00
Club Mediter	332.10	334.50
Cofimeg	152.00	152.00
Cie Bancaire	282.00	280.10
CFP	242.50	244.00
CGE	355.00	352.00
CCF	163.00	163.00
Creusot Loire	63.50	64.20
CSF	465.00	465.00
Dumez	616.00	615.00
Elf-Aquitaine	1,248.00	1,255.00
Ferodo	340.50	340.50
Gen Occident	307.00	304.50
Hachette	250.00	250.00
Imetal	101.00	100.20
Legrand	1,551.00	1,515.00
L Oreal	623.00	624.00
Mach Bull	56.80	57.50
Matra	9,100.00	9,210.00
Michelin	806.00	791.00
Moet Henn	481.00	480.00
Moulinex	75.50	75.50
Nord-Est L.	34.40	35.00
Paribas	224.00	224.00
Penarroya	86.40	88.50
Pernod Ric	269.00	270.00
Perrier	231.10	240.00
Peugeot	217.00	226.00
Poclain	248.00	250.00
Printemps	116.10	117.10
PUK	103.40	105.00
Radiotech.	273.00	280.10
Redoute	444.00	447.50
Rh Poulenc	132.90	135.00
Roussel Uclaf	231.00	231.50
Sacilor	25.00	25.80
St Gobain	132.00	130.30
Skis Rossignol	648.00	705.00
Suez	272.00	272.00
Telemecan	775.00	778.00
ThomsonBr	187.80	190.00
Usinor	13.80	13.00

Agefi Index : 128.14
Previous : 128.38

Selected Over-the-Counter

Closing Prices, April 21, 1980

NEW YORK (AP) — The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn. over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

AELInd	6⅛	6⅝
AFAProt	5	6½
AVMCp	3⅛	3⅞
Accuray	4⅝	5⅜
AddsnW	7½	8⅛
AdvRoss	3⅛	4⅛
AlexAlex	28⅛	29½
AlcoInc	26	28
AllynB	9⅜	10⅛
Altex	4½	4⅞
Amarex s	22⅛	23½
AFinCp	28	29
AFurn	3 15-16	4 3-16
AGreet	10⅛	11⅛
AIntGp	52⅛	54⅛
AMicros	12⅛	13⅛
ANatIns	11	11⅛
AQuasar	24⅛	24⅛
AResMa	34⅛	35⅛
AWeldng	32½	33½
Amlerr	3½	3⅞
Anadite	9⅛	9⅛
AngSA	11⅛	12
AngAGd	73	75
AntoCp	8⅛	9⅛
ApldMtl s	16⅛	17½
ArdenGp	2½	2⅞
ArtCola	19½	20⅛
AtlGsLt	13½	13⅞
BairdCp	7⅛	8⅛
BallyPkP	11	11⅛
BangHE	10⅛	11½
BkamRt	13⅛	14⅛
BasicRs g	10⅛	10⅞
BasslEr	14⅛	15½
BaylaMk	12⅛	13⅛
Beeline	13⅛	14⅛
BetzLab	34⅛	35½
BibbCo	11⅛	12⅛
BirdSon	15½	17
Birtchr	1⅛	2⅛
BlkHillP	22⅛	23⅛
Blvvoor	12½	12⅞
Bonanza	2⅝	3⅛
BrookS	45½	48½
BrwTom	38½	39⅛
Buckbee	5⅛	6⅛
Buckeye	20½	21½
Buffets	30	31
BurnupS	7⅛	7⅛
CalWtSv	29	30½
CampIrs	37½	39
ConradH	1⅛	1⅛
CapSvC	15	15½
CapInAir	2½	3
CareCp	7⅛	8⅛
CtrVtPS	15⅛	15⅛
CtrlLou	21⅛	23½
ChesUtl	11⅛	12
Chubb	38⅛	39⅛
Citico	5⅛	6⅛
CtzUtA	34⅛	35
CtzUtB	28½	29⅛
ClarkJL	23½	25
CoxCp	5⅛	5⅛
CokTle s	13	15⅛
ComCtH	24½	25⅛
CmlShr	12½	14
ComFel	14½	16½
ComPap	50½	51½
CrayRes	41¼	42⅛
CrosTre	31½	32
CutlrFed	1⅛	1⅞
Cyclitron	8⅛	9⅛
DanlyM	27	29
DiaDes	14⅛	15⅛
DaytMal	16	17½
DBeer	8⅛	8⅛
DekibAg	26⅛	27½
DeLuxC	35⅛	36⅛
DetCanT	9⅛	10⅛
DeweyEl	2⅛	3½
DiaCrys	21½	23
DixnCru	26⅛	29⅛
Docutel	10⅛	10⅛
DollrGn	7⅛	8⅛
DoylDB	23½	24⅛
DunklnD	9	9½
Duriron	14	15
ECCP	56½	57½
EsDriet	21⅛	22½
EatnVnce	5⅛	6
EconLab	17⅛	18⅛
ElPasEl	13½	13⅞
ElderBe	5⅛	6
EleNuci	6⅛	6⅞
ElModol	6⅛	7⅛
EnrDev	17	18
EnRsv	10⅛	11⅛
Entwistl	3⅛	4
EqtOil	37	38½
FabriTk	1⅛	2⅛
FarmGp	26	26½
FlBkSys	34½	35⅛
FtBostn	15⅛	16⅛
FtEmpS	9⅛	10⅛
FtWnFin	3⅛	4⅛
Flickgr	10⅛	10⅛
FloatPnt	13⅛	14
FloWatU	⅛	1
ForestO	26½	27
Formigll	1½	2⅛
FrankCp	7⅛	8⅛
FrankEl	12½	13⅛
FreeSG	50	51
GalaxyO	12⅛	12⅛
GnRlEst	10½	12
GnRains	79	81
GenRad	34½	36
GlobeLf	29	29½
GovEFn	7½	8⅛
GreenM	10⅛	11⅛
GrevAdv	42	44
Gifinist	20½	22½
Gyrodyn	6	6⅛
HahnEW	41½	43
Hardwke	5⅛	6⅛
HrpRow	7½	8
HarpGp	34	34⅛
HartfNt	14⅛	15⅛
HearstF	23⅛	24
Holobm	2⅛	2⅞
Hoover	11⅛	11⅛
HorizRs	2⅛	3⅛
Hvattint	24	25
IMSInt s	13	13½
Infraind	6½	7⅛
IntelCp	55½	56½
IntrcEnr	5	6
IntmIGs	12⅛	13⅛
InBkWsh	9⅛	10⅛
Intersll	16⅛	16⅛
IowaSoUt	21⅛	21⅛
JamWP h	3½	4⅛
Jamsby	18	18⅛
Jerrico	16⅛	17⅛
JiffyFd	⅛	⅛
JoslynM	16⅛	17
KalsSt pf	16	16⅛
Kolvar	1⅛	2
Kaman	19	19⅛
KmpAm	8⅛	9⅛
KateGrs	⅛	⅛
Kaysam	2⅛	3⅛
KellySv s	26	27½
Keuftel	19	20
Kimball	12⅛	13⅛
Kinginl	3	4
KloofG	24½	25½
KnapeV	16⅛	17⅛
Kratos s	10⅛	11⅛
Kulicke	18⅛	19⅛
Lancain	21⅛	22
LandRes	2⅛	3⅛
LaneCo	19⅛	20⅛
LibNtLf	18	18½
Lfinvs	19⅛	19⅛
LidStar	5½	6
LinBcst	39⅛	40⅛
Logelm	11½	12⅛
MCIC	5⅛	5⅛
MGFOil	15⅛	16⅛
MSIDat	5⅛	6⅛
MadsGE	14⅛	14⅛
MagellPet	9⅛	9⅛
MairRt	1⅛	2
Mallkrt	30½	31½
Marlon s	13	13½
MauiLP	21	22½
MayPet	21½	22
MaynOil	12⅛	12⅛
McCorm	26⅛	27
McFarlE	10⅛	10⅛
McQuay	8½	9⅛
McRaeOil	45	46½
MeyerF	18⅛	18⅛
MidsxW	16⅛	17⅛
MdldCap	7	7⅛
MidtRes	1 1-16	1 5-16
MidtBks	24½	25⅛
Millipr	28⅛	29⅛
MissVlG	13½	14½
Molex	36⅛	37½
MontCol	3⅛	3⅛
MoorePd	23⅛	24⅛
MoranB	22½	22⅛
MorgRes	1	1⅛
Morsnin	10	10½
MalClub	2⅛	2⅛
Mueller	28½	30
NNCp	32	33
NaroCp	22½	24½
NDiaCp	18⅛	18⅛
NwldRE	12	13
NJNGas	14⅛	15⅛
NickOG	21½	22⅛
NielsnA	21⅛	21⅛
NielsnB	21⅛	21⅛
NbleAf s	21⅛	22½
NoCorGs	13	13½
NoEOl un	70	72
NwtNGs	14	14⅛
NwstPS	16	16½
Noxell	16⅛	17⅛
OgilvyM	22½	23⅛
OhioCas	34⅛	34⅛
OhFerro	14⅛	15⅛
OtterTP	18⅛	19⅛
PCAInt	6½	7
PabstB	11⅛	12⅛
PcGaR	25	27
PauleyP	14½	15⅛
PearAf	8⅛	9½
PenaEnt	12½	13
Petrolit	44⅛	45⅛
Pettibon	22	22⅛
PierceSS	8⅛	8⅛
Pinkrtn	32	33½
PlanHB	19½	20
Plastline	1⅛	1⅛
Possis	3½	4⅛
PresGM	34½	35½
PrsStevn	34½	35½
Proarp	⅞	1⅛
PbSvNC	11⅛	12
PurtBen	12⅛	13½
PutDCap	9⅛	10⅛
QuakrCh	13⅛	14½
RopenPr	6½	7
Raychm	48½	50½
Raymnd	28⅛	29⅛
RepNLfe	19	19½
RoadEx	23½	24⅛
RobbMy s	21	22½
Roseton	2½	3½
Rouse	13⅛	14⅛
RusStov	12½	12⅛
Sadlier	3⅛	4⅛
Safeco	33⅛	33⅛
StHelGd	30⅛	31⅛
StPaul	35	35½
ScanDt	1⅛	1⅛
ScripeH	51½	56½
Sensor	25	25½
SvcMer	8⅛	8⅛
Svcmst s	22⅛	23⅛
ShMed s	17⅛	17⅛
Showmt	35⅛	36⅛
SolldStS	7½	8⅛
SColWtr	11⅛	12⅛
SwElSv	13	13⅛
SwnEnr	27	28
SwnLife	38⅛	39½
Standyn	20⅛	21
StdMicro	8	8½
StdRegs	24½	25½
StanHP	21⅛	22⅛
SterlSt	5⅛	5⅛
StrawCl	19½	21
SuperEl	9⅛	9⅛
Tampax	29½	30⅛
Tandem	41½	42⅛
TecumP	53½	55½
TelCmA	18½	19⅛
Tennant	23½	25
Tiprary	16⅛	16⅛
TomisOil	14	14½
TricoPd	29	32
TroyGld g	5⅛	6⅛
TysonFd	7⅛	8⅛
UnMcGll	11⅛	12⅛
USEnr	22⅛	22⅛
USSurg	24⅛	25
USTrck	12⅛	12⅛
UVaBsh	21⅛	21⅛
UpPenP	13	14
VooIRe	52⅛	53⅛
ValBkAr	30	30½
VallecCp	16	16½
VanDus	10	10⅛
Velcro g	7⅛	7⅛
VictraSt	8⅛	9½
VideoCp	4⅛	5⅛
VaNBsh	11½	12
WshEnr	14⅛	15⅛
Weldtrn	1½	2⅛
WellsGo	6⅛	7⅛
Wendys	10⅛	10⅛
WstDrel	65⅛	66⅛
WDeep	31⅛	32⅛
WHold	64⅛	65⅛
WlnMtg	2⅛	3⅛
WmorC	19	19⅛
WoodLot	19	19⅛
WrightW	3½	4
ZionUto	23	24

U.S. $120,000,000
International Westminster Bank Limited

Floating Rate Capital Notes 1984

In accordance with the provisions of the Notes, notice is hereby given that for the six months interest period from 22 April 1980 to 22 October 1980 the Notes will carry an Interest Rate of 16 15/16% per annum. The interest payable on the relevant interest payment date, 22 October 1980, against Coupon No. 7 will be U.S. $86·10

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New Issue
April 22, 1980

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London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)
April 21, 1980

	Today Bid	Today Asked	Previous Bid	Previous Asked
Copper wire bars:				
Spot	897.00	898.50	930.00	932.00
3 months	921.00	921.50	956.00	957.00
Cathodes: spot	865.00	868.00	899.00	900.00
3 months	896.00	897.00	929.00	930.00
Tin: spot	7,620.00	7,630.00	7,660.00	7,675.00
3 months	7,625.00	7,630.00	7,660.00	7,670.00
Lead: spot	415.00	417.00	439.00	441.00
3 months	411.00	412.00	431.00	432.00
Zinc: spot	299.00	301.00	316.00	318.00
3 months	310.00	310.50	324.00	325.00
Silver: spot	585.00	588.00	635.00	640.00
3 months	610.00	612.00	659.00	660.00
Aluminium: spot	862.00	865.00	872.00	874.00
3 months	819.00	820.00	830.00	831.00
Nickel: spot	2,687.00	2,700.00	2,705.00	2,715.00
3 months	2,780.00	2,800.00	2,810.00	2,820.00

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COMPANHIA RENASCENÇA INDUSTRIAL, foreseeing the modernization of an industrial unit located in Belo Horizonte - MG., is interested in acquiring machines and equipment for the production of textile goods. The purpose of this communication is to invite interested parties to present their proposals in writing to the following address:
Rua Paru, N° 784
BELO HORIZONTE - MG
CEP 30.000 - BRAZIL

London Commodities

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
April 21, 1980

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Previous (Close)	
SUGAR						
May	262.15	247.00	248.80	249.20	261.80	262.00
Aug	272.75	258.75	260.25	260.50	272.50	272.75
Oct	279.00	266.00	268.00	268.25	278.50	278.80
5,665 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA						
May	1,266	1,237	1,246	1,248	1,275	1,276
Jly	1,286	1,258	1,266	1,267	1,290	1,291
Sep	1,320	1,285	1,295	1,296	1,324	1,325
Dec	1,370	1,328	1,348	1,349	1,375	1,376
Mar	1,405	1,369	1,381	1,382	1,407	1,411
May	1,426	1,400	1,402	1,410	1,433	1,438
Jly	1,455	1,430	1,429	1,440	1,452	1,465
5,194 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE						
May	1,644	1,626	1,639	1,641	1,644	1,646
Jly	1,695	1,685	1,693	1,694	1,685	1,688
Sep	1,730	1,722	1,729	1,730	1,722	1,725
Nov	1,740	1,733	1,738	1,740	1,727	1,729
Jan	1,738	1,718	1,726	1,737	1,715	1,716
Mar	1,690	1,676	1,690	1,695	1,671	1,673
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,681	1,700	1,665	1,680
2,639 lots of 5 tons.						

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Box D 1567, International Herald Tribune, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)
April 21, 1980

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Ch.
SUGAR					
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	2,350	2,400	—70
Aug	2,488	2,420	2,430	2,439	—55
Oct	2,540	2,510	2,510	2,514	—45
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	2,470	2,560	—60
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	2,560	2,570	—70
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	2,630	2,680	—78
May	N.T.	N.T.	2,670	2,758	—78
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	2,694	2,778	—84
350 lots.					
COCOA					
May	1,210	1,210	1,178	1,195	—45
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	N.Q.	N.Q.	—45
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,240	1,250	—30
Dec	1,260	1,253	1,266	1,274	—29
Mar	1,290	1,280	1,260	—	—45
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,270	—	—45
37 lots					

Market Summary

April 21, 1980

	Today NYSE 3 pm.	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	21.36	N.A.
Advanced	453	N.A.
Volume Up (in millions)	N.A.	N.A.
Declined	884	N.A.
Volume Down (in millions)	N.A.	N.A.
Unchanged	N.A.	N.A.
Total issues	N.A.	N.A.
New highs	N.A.	N.A.
New lows	N.A.	N.A.

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	3 pm.	Chg.
30 Ind	—	—	—	755.38	—8.02
20 Trn	—	—	—	235.71	—2.44
15 Util	—	—	—	105.65	—0.95
65 Stk	—	—	—	276.66	—2.82

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	3 pm.	N.C.
Composite	—	—	99.68	—0.95
Industrials	—	—	111.31	—1.13
Utilities	—	—	49.02	—0.17
Finance	—	—	11.35	—0.09
Transp.	—	—	13.95	—0.17

NYSE Index

	High	Low	3 pm.	N.C.
Composite	—	—	56.67	—0.54
Industrials	—	—	63.67	—0.71
Transp.	—	—	46.53	—0.57
Utilities	—	—	35.63	—0.18
Finance	—	—	56.51	—0.44

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
April 17	134,526	259,763	1,920
April 16	132,756	271,598	1,583
April 15	130,156	245,169	372
April 14	143,232	251,409	9,276
April 11	142,225	244,075	951

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

	Today AMEX 3 pm.	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	2.89	N.A.
Advanced	201	N.A.
Volume Up (in millions)	N.A.	N.A.
Declined	317	N.A.
Volume Down (in millions)	N.A.	N.A.
Unchanged	N.A.	N.A.
Total issues	N.A.	N.A.
New highs	N.A.	N.A.
New lows	N.A.	N.A.

American Stock Index: High	Low	Close	Chg.
—	—	223.69	—2.83

Chicago Futures

April 21, 1980

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
May	3.78	4.00½	3.76½	3.98¼	+.17¾
Jul	3.87	4.06	3.84½	4.03½	+.15¾
Sep	4.00	4.20	4.00	4.17½	+.13¼
Dec	4.20½	4.39	4.18½	4.36½	+.13
Mar	4.34½	4.50	4.33	4.50	+.12¾
May	4.41	4.55½	4.40½	4.55½	+.12½

Sales Fri. 14,785.
Total open interest Fri. 46,450, up 1,300 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CORN 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
May	2.65¼	2.69½	2.64½	2.68¾	+.03
Jul	2.77½	2.82¼	2.76½	2.81½	+.04¼
Sep	2.87¼	2.91¾	2.86½	2.90¾	+.02¾
Dec	2.92¾	2.96¾	2.91½	2.95¾	+.02¼
Mar	3.03½	3.07½	3.02½	3.07	+.02¼
May	3.10¼	3.14	3.08¾	3.13½	+.02¼

Sales Fri. 22,860.
Total open interest Fri. 167,279, up 1,023 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEANS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
May	5.90	6.02½	5.87	5.98½	+.06½
Jul	6.15	6.28	6.10	6.23½	+.07
Aug	6.25	6.39	6.22	6.32¾	+.06¾
Sep	6.32	6.46	6.30	6.41½	+.06½
Nov	6.47½	6.59	6.43½	6.56¼	+.07
Jan	6.63	6.75	6.60	6.73	+.06¾
Mar	6.82	6.93	6.78	6.89½	+.05½
May	6.94½	7.05	6.91	7.03	+.05

Sales Fri. 19,791.
Total open interest Fri. 103,741, off 989 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN MEAL 100 tons; dollars per ton					
May	162.50	165.50	162.40	165.30	+1.80
Jul	170.50	173.80	170.10	173.30	+1.90
Aug	173.60	177.00	173.50	176.60	+1.90
Sep	176.50	181.50	176.00	179.80	+1.80
Oct	179.50	183.00	178.50	182.00	+2.10
Dec	183.80	187.00	182.50	186.00	+1.70
Jan	186.00	189.00	185.00	187.50	+ .70
Mar	190.50	194.50	190.00	193.50	+1.50
May	193.00	196.00	193.00	195.50	+ .50
Jul				197.50	— .20

Sales Fri. 6,489.
Total open interest Fri. 48,273, up 176 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN OIL 60,000 lbs.; dollars per 100 lbs					
May	20.40	20.70	20.15	20.64	+ .21
Jul	21.05	21.38	20.81	21.24	+ .13
Aug	21.30	21.55	21.10	21.50	+ .12
Sep	21.62	21.80	21.40	21.75	+ .09
Oct	21.90	22.05	21.65	22.00	+ .10
Dec	22.30	22.50	22.05	22.43	+ .07
Jan	22.40	22.60	22.25	22.57	+ .12
Mar	22.80	23.05	22.55	22.98	+ .08
May	23.14	23.30	22.95	23.30	+ .10
Jul	23.52	23.52	23.40	23.52	— .12

Sales Fri. 7,215.
Total open interest Fri. 52,150, off 121 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
OATS 5,000 bu; dollars per bu.					
May	1.37	1.40¾	1.36½	1.40¼	+.02¾
Jul	1.45	1.49	1.44½	1.48¼	+.02¾
Sep	1.52½	1.55¾	1.52	1.55¼	+.02¼
Dec	1.63¾	1.66½	1.63¼	1.66½	+.02¾
Mar	1.70	1.73¼	1.70	1.73¼	+.01¼

Sales Fri. 634.
Total open interest Fri. 3,979, up 84 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LIVE BEEF CATTLE 40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jun	63.25	64.32	63.15	64.32	+1.50
Aug	63.70	64.70	63.50	64.70	+1.50
Oct	63.28	64.20	63.05	64.30	+1.40
Dec	63.90	64.90	63.45	64.70	+1.20
Jan	64.50	65.05	64.05	65.00	+1.10
Feb	64.58	65.80	64.50	65.70	+1.35

Est. sales 26,256; sales Fri. 28,473.
Total open interest Fri. 49,274, up 247 from Thur.

U.S. Commodity Prices

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
FEEDER CATTLE 42,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
May	71.60	72.47	71.40	72.47	+1.50
Aug	72.45	72.95	72.15	72.95	+1.50
Sep	72.30	73.15	72.15	73.15	+1.50
Oct	72.30	73.15	72.10	73.15	+1.50
Nov	72.10	73.00	72.10	73.88	+1.50
Jan				74.80	+1.50

Est. sales 2,744; sales Fri. 4,676.
Total open interest Fri. 11,748, off 18 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LIVE HOGS 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jun	34.40	35.12	34.25	35.12	+1.50
Jul	35.90	36.55	35.67	36.55	+1.50
Aug	35.85	36.20	35.05	36.20	+1.50
Oct	35.90	36.85	35.90	36.82	+1.35
Dec	39.35	40.47	39.30	39.80	+ .33
Feb	41.85	42.80	41.85	42.50	+ .75
Apr	41.50	41.87	41.43	41.50	+ .10
Jun	44.20	44.55	44.20	44.55	+ .35

Est. sales 6,706; sales Fri. 7,995.
Total open interest Fri. 24,364, up 356 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PORK BELLIES 38,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
May	31.80	32.60	30.80	32.60	+2.00
Jul	32.50	34.07	32.45	34.07	+2.00
Aug	32.50	33.95	32.35	33.85	+1.90
Feb	46.20	48.10	46.20	47.87	+1.70
Mar	46.90	48.00	46.70	47.90	+1.55
May	46.20	48.20	46.20	48.20	+2.00

Est. sales 7,609; sales Fri. 9,731.
Total open interest Fri. 21,470, off 218 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
FRESH BROILER CHICKENS 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Apr	38.85	38.60	37.00	37.00	—1.00
Jun	42.45	42.70	42.25	42.50	+ .40
Jul	43.50	43.50	43.50	43.50	+ .10
Aug	43.60	43.60	43.60	43.50	
Oct	43.00	43.00	43.00	43.00	— .10

Est. sales 56; sales Fri. 42.
Total open interest Fri. 803, off 5 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SHELL EGGS 22,500 doz.; cents per doz. (old contracts)					
Apr				43.55	+ .05
May				45.00	
(new contracts)					
May	45.20	45.20	45.00	45.00	— .20
Jun				48.00	
Jul				49.00	
Sep				58.00	
Oct				54.25	
Dec				60.00	
Jan				57.00	

Est. sales 2; sales Fri. 3.
Total open interest Fri. 108, up 4 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PLYWOOD 76,032 sq ft.; dollars per 1,000 sq ft.					
May	171.50	171.50	168.00	168.20	—2.30
Jul	177.50	177.80	174.10	175.80	—2.00
Sep	182.50	183.00	179.80	180.80	—2.50
Nov	186.00	187.00	184.50	185.00	—1.00
Jan	191.00	192.80	189.30	189.60	—1.30
Mar	196.00	197.00	194.00	195.00	+2.50
May	197.50	201.00	197.00	198.50	+3.50
Jul				201.50	+2.40
Sep				204.00	

Sales Fri. 1,396.
Total open interest Fri. 4,202, up 194 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
GNMA (8 pct. $100,000 prin., pts. & 32nds of 100 pct.)					
Jun	74-22	75-08	73-03	73-10	—07
Sep	76-00	76-00	74-00	74-06	—04
Dec	76-15	76-21	75-08	75-00	—01
Mar	77-00	77-80	75-10	75-14	—02
Jun	76-08	76-13	75-25	75-25	+04
Sep	76-10	76-14	75-22	75-25	+01
Dec	76-30	76-10	75-27	75-27	+11
Mar	76-04	76-04	75-23	75-24	+13
Jun	75-25	75-26	75-10	75-18	+04
Sep	75-20	75-20	75-04	75-04	+04
Dec	75-15	75-15	75-08	75-08	+12

Sales Fri. 18,481.
Total open interest Fri. 54,581, up 680 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
90-DAY COMMERCIAL PAPER LOANS ($1 million, annualized discount rate)					
Jun	86.15	86.30	86.15	86.30	+ .50
Sep	87.05	87.20	87.05	87.20	+ .50
Dec				87.90	+ .50
Mar				88.00	+ .50

Sales Fri. 73.
Total open interest Fri. 353, off 3 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LONG TERM TREASURY BONDS (8 pct.—$100,000 prin; pts & 32nds of 100 pct.)					
Jun	77-00	77-27	76-19	76-21	—03
Sep	78-08	78-22	77-15	77-15	—03
Dec	78-25	79-10	78-00	78-02	—06
Mar	79-00	79-28	78-14	78-15	—07
Jun	79-27	79-27	78-22	78-25	—05
Sep	79-10	79-24	78-15	78-15	—13
Dec	79-16	79-24	78-14	78-14	—14
Mar	79-06	79-24	78-14	78-14	—14
Jun	79-21	79-21	78-13	78-13	—14
Sep	79-20	79-20	78-12	78-12	—14
Dec	79-25	79-25	78-11	78-11	—14

Sales Fri. 21,587.
Total open interest Fri. 66,211, off 284 from Thur.

April 18, 1980

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
BRITISH POUND, $ per pound.					
Jun	2.2310	2.2370	2.2155	2.2285	—100
Jul	2.2220	2.2320	2.2180	2.2190	—100
Sep	2.2330	2.2360	2.2150	2.2195	—115
Dec	2.2335	2.2335	2.2190	2.2190	—108

Est. sales 3,195; sales Thur. 4,268.
Total open interest Thur. 9,988, off 861 from Wed.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CANADIAN DOLLAR, $ per dlr.					
Jun	.8478	.8502	.8455	.8482	+22
Jul				.8460	
Sep	.8490	.8522	.8472	.8504	+30
Oct				.8445	
Dec	.8505	.8530	.8483	.8515	+22
Jan				.8480	
Mar	.8516	.8520	.8500	.8520	+25
Jun	.8585	.8585	.8585	.8505	+25

Est. sales 2,415; sales Thur. 2,477.
Total open interest Thur. 8,475, off 139 from Wed.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
DEUTSCHEMARK, $ per mark.					
Jun	.5485	.5500	.5448	.5461	—37
Sep	.5575	.5597	.5540	.5555	—37
Dec	.5655	.5668	.5620	.5630	—35
Mar	.5710	.5720	.5710	.5720	—10

Est. sales 5,849; sales Thur. 6,693.
Total open interest Thur. 8,990, up 608 from Wed.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

DUTCH GUILDER, $ per guilder.
No open contracts

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
FRENCH FRANC, $ per franc.					
Jun				.23400	

Est. sales 0; sales Thur. 0.
Total open interest Thur. 20, unchanged from Wed.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.00001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
JAPANESE YEN, $ per Yen.					
Jun	.004063	.004075	.004024	.004029	—29
Sep	.004095	.004107	.004055	.004055	—33
Dec	.004160	.004161	.004120	.004120	—40

Est. sales 1,757; sales Thur. 2,807.
Total open interest Thur. 5,408, up 189 from Wed.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.000001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SWISS FRANC, $ per franc.					
Jun	.5887	.5934	.5831	.5850	—44
Sep	.6040	.6075	.5950	.5991	—29
Dec	.6140	.6208	.6072	.6076	—42
Mar	.6215	.6264	.6160	.6165	—20
Jun				.6240	—30

Est. sales 4,822; sales Thur. 4,544.
Total open interest Thur. 8,127, up 96 from Wed.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
MAINE POTATOES 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
May	4.95	5.18	4.95	4.95	+0.04
Nov	7.40	7.43	7.36	7.37	—0.01

Est. sales 360; sales Fri. 320.
Total open interest Fri. 3,278 up 14 from Thur.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PLATINUM 50 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.					
Apr	540.00	566.50	525.00	530.00	— 4.30
May				608.00	
Jul	581.30	585.00	575.60	575.60	— 2.00
Oct	601.60	603.00	601.60	601.60	— 2.00
Jan	627.60	627.60	627.60	627.60	— 2.00
Apr	653.60	653.60	653.60	653.60	— 2.00

Est. sales 625; sales Fri. 388.
Total open interest Fri. 5,263 off 119 from Thur.
co-ny-0421 1518est

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
GOLD 100 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.					
Apr	500.00	508.00	489.00	490.00	—21.50
Jun	513.00	514.00	491.00	497.00	—24.00
Sep	533.00	533.00	511.00	514.50	—27.50
Dec	554.00	554.00	530.00	532.30	—28.70
Mar	567.30	567.30	548.00	550.30	—31.70
Jun	583.00	583.00	546.00	566.00	—35.20
Sep	587.00	592.00	583.00	583.00	—39.00
Dec	631.00	631.00	599.10	599.10	—42.70
Mar				615.10	—46.90

Est. sales 5,280; sales Fri. 1,817.
Total open interest Fri. 26,846, off 82 from Thur.

April 18, 1980

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COFFEE 'C' 37,500 lbs.; cents per lb.					
May	184.25	184.99	183.25	183.90	— 0.57
Jul	192.50	192.75	192.85	192.75	+ 0.24
Sep	199.65	199.50	198.20	199.40	+ 0.80
Dec	197.55	198.50	191.20	192.50	+ 0.93
Mar	183.85	184.70	183.85	184.75	+ 0.83
May	186.50	186.50	187.25	187.00	+ 1.07
Jul	189.00	189.00	188.50	188.50	— 0.40
Sep	189.90	189.90	189.90	190.00	— 0.40

Est. sales 5,087; sales Thur. 4,000.
Total open interest Thur. 12,249 up 436 from Wed.
Spot 1.80.

Sugar No. 12 spot 24.49. SUGAR NO. 11

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
112,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
May	24.60	24.60	23.40	23.46	— 0.15
Jul	24.50	25.15	24.20	24.26	— 0.26
Sep	24.95	25.35	24.80	24.91	— 0.10
Oct	25.20	25.80	25.10	25.13	— 0.23
Jan	25.55	26.25	25.55	25.85	— 0.28
Mar	26.60	27.25	26.40	26.45	— 0.16
May	26.70	27.25	26.60	26.75	— 0.11
Jul	26.90	27.00	26.80	26.99	— 0.09

Est. sales 14,950; sales Thur. 18,150.
Total open interest Thur. 67,615 off 95 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COCOA 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
May	127.00	127.00	124.60	124.90	— 3.25
Jul	123.25	127.20	123.25	123.45	— 3.55
Sep	127.00	127.70	126.00	126.00	— 3.20
Dec	z2,855	2,880	2,848	2,848	— 57.00
Mar	z2,915	2,930	2,896	2,896	— 47.00

Est. sales 1,320; sales Thur. 1,175.
Total open interest Thur. 7,085 off 9 from Wed.
z-New contracts 10 metric ton, change in dollar per metric ton.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ORANGE JUICE 15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
May	90.00	90.25	88.25	89.25	— 0.55
Jul	90.90	90.90	89.80	90.00	— 0.50
Sep	91.70	91.80	90.70	91.30	— 0.50
Nov	92.80	92.80	91.30	91.80	— 0.30
Jan	92.50	92.50	91.90	92.25	
Mar	93.25	93.25	92.85	93.00	— 0.10
May	93.70	93.70	93.70	93.80	— 0.10
Jul				94.80	— 0.10

Est. sales 650; sales Thur. 620.
Total open interest Thur. 6,512 up 103 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COTTON No. 2 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
May	85.20	86.98	83.19	83.19	— 2.00
Jul	81.95	83.75	79.84	79.86	— 2.00
Oct	78.20	79.48	74.55	76.59	— 1.21
Dec	74.80	74.80	73.30	73.40	— 0.13
Mar	73.80	73.80	74.32	74.40	
May	75.50	77.80	75.50	75.00	— 0.80
Jul				75.40	— 0.65

Est. sales 13,550; sales Thur. 8,612.
Total open interest Thur. 22,843 up 295 from Wed.

Dividends

April 21, 1980

INCREASED

Company	Per.	Amnt	Pay.	Rec.
Am Hospital Supply	Q	.23	6-21	6-6
Chessie System	Q	.44	6-2	5-1
Narda Microwave	Q	.07	5-19	5-[illegible]

USUAL

Company	Per.	Amnt	Pay.	Rec.
Acme Electric Co	Q	.10	6-7	5-12
Alabama Bncrn	Q	.33	7-1	6-13
ASA Limited	Q	.75	5-29	5-9
Bank Tr So Carolina	Q	.30	7-1	6-20
Burlington Nthrn	Q	.52½	6-2	5-2
Burndy Corp	Q	.25	5-28	5-9
Conwill Communities	Q	.35	7-1	6-1
Champion Spark Plug	Q	.20	6-13	5-23
Eli Lilly & Co	Q	.52½	6-10	5-16
Fisher Scientific	Q	.13	6-10	5-23
GC Murphy	Q	.32	6-2	5-2
Hillenbrand Indust	Q	.22½	5-13	5-2
Kenwin Shops	Q	.20	5-15	4-30
Lance Inc	Q	.27	5-15	5-1
Merry Gld	Q	.05	6-16	5-1
National Secur Insur	S	.10	5-30	5-16
Norlin Corp	Q	.40	6-13	5-15
Pulte Home Corp	Q	.08	7-1	6-13
Southern Co	Q	.38½	6-6	5-5
Trion Inc	Q	.36	8-1	7-1
Williams WW	Q	.34	5-9	4-29
Utd Technologies	Q	.35	6-10	5-23
Wisconsin REIT		.15	6-2	4-29

A-Annual; M-Monthly; Q-Quarterly; S-Semi-Annual.

Friday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—6

AmCan pf	ColSO 2.42pf	GrowGp
ColSO 10.52pf	FlaPow wi	UtPL 2.90pf

NEW LOWS—41

ACF Ind	Loborte wi	Rompoco
Am Motors	JamesRiv n	Stop Shop
AnalogDv s	LomanSeats s	SunChem s
ApacheCp wi	McDonogh	Tektronix
Bausliter	Measurex	TelecomCo
Chemal pf	MichCG 2.05pf	Teledyne s
CnPw 4.52pf	MiltonRoy s	Thow Betts
CorngGIW	ModMerch	Timken Co
Delta AirL	Mohaw Rub	TriaPac
Edwards wi	NCR Corp	Un Camp
FordMot	OhPw 8.48pf	US Indust
Gen Motors	Pennwalt	WarnrCom s
GiddLewis s	Raybestos	WhitCo pfA
HerculesInc		White Motor

Arabs Said to Form Insurance Company

MANAMA, Bahrain, April 21 (AP-DJ) — Four Arab governments have entered the international re-insurance market with a Manama-based $3 billion company it was reported here today.

The weekly newspaper Gulf Mirror said the four governments — Kuwait, Libya, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates — "want to keep Arab money within the Arab world." The company, to be known as the Arab Insurance Group, will be open to other Arab governments to join in, the paper said.

Cash Prices

April 18, 1980

Commodity and unit	Fri	Year Ago
FOODS		
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	1.80	1.48
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 48" New York yd.	0.65½	0.44
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	386.00	288.00
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	227.36	227.36
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt.	101-102	119-120
Lead Spot, lb	.45	0.42
Copper elect., lb	.9496	.9996
Tin (Straits), lb.	8.8596	7.3006
Zinc, E. St L. Basis, lb	0.37½	0.39½
Silver N.Y., oz.	14.20	7.536
Gold N.Y., oz.	515.60	233.45

New York prices.

New York Futures

April 21, 1980

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COPPER 25,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Apr				83.70	— 3.70
May	87.00	87.00	83.80	84.00	— 3.80
Jun				85.40	— 4.60
Jul	89.00	89.00	86.50	86.60	— 4.00
Sep	91.00	91.00	88.50	88.50	— 4.10
Dec	92.50	92.50	90.00	90.50	— 4.30
Jan	93.80	93.00	91.10	91.10	— 4.30
ar	94.50	94.50	92.30	92.30	— 4.40
May	95.50	95.50	93.50	93.50	— 4.40
Jul	96.00	96.00	94.70	94.70	— 4.60
Sep				95.98	— 5.60
Dec	98.80	98.80	97.70	97.70	— 5.80
Jan				98.30	— 3.10

Est. sales 6,300; sales Fri. 3,902.
Total open interest Fri. 36,338 off 207 from Thur.

Commodity Indexes

April 18, 1980

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,132.60 f	1,139.50 f
Reuters	1,714.70	1,718.20
Dow Jones Spot	N.A.	420.12
D.J. Futures	N.A.	430.63

Moody's : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1931. p—preliminary; f—final
Reuters : base 100 : Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones : base 100 : Average 1924-25-26.

BANQUE DE LA SOCIETE FINANCIERE EUROPEENNE

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has been appointed

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Téléphone : 261.57.47

How IU got ready for the 80s.

Over the past decade, IU International has concentrated on streamlining its operations, developing its strengths in five major markets. And we have done a lot of planning to prepare for the 80s.

As part of its strategy, IU's management works at enterprise planning to create new values for our shareholders and to ensure future growth. The most recent example: the distribution of ownership of Gotaas-Larsen Shipping Corporation to IU's shareholders.

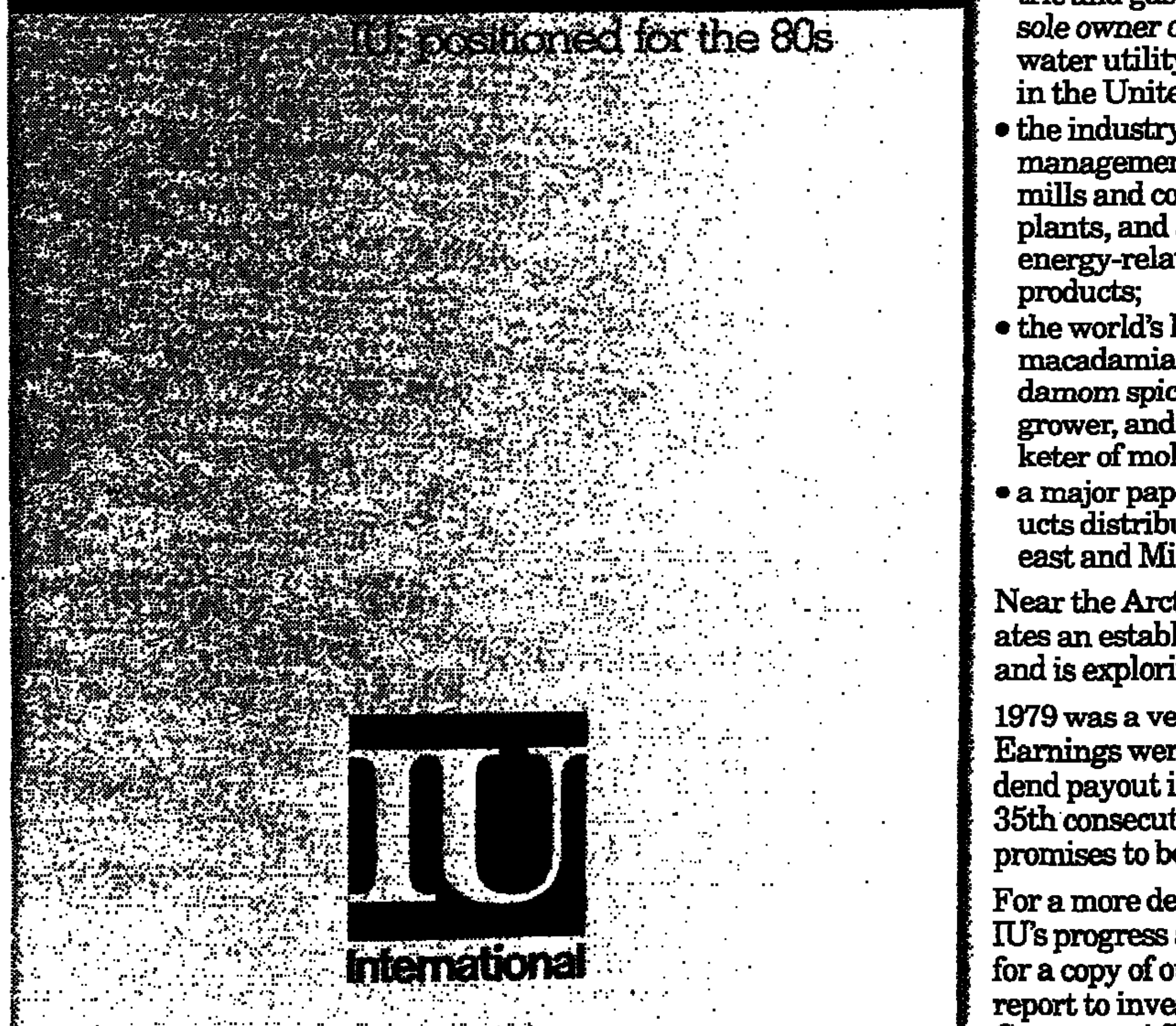
Today, IU is a diversified services company with $2.6 billion in annual revenues. IU is positioned as:

- the second largest trucking group in the United States and the fastest growing;
- the majority owner of one of Canada's most successful electric and gas utilities, and the *sole owner of the third largest* water utility service company in the United States;
- the industry leader in waste management services for steel mills and coal-fired power plants, and a supplier of energy-related manufactured products;
- the world's leading producer of macadamia nuts and cardamom spice, a major sugar grower, and a leading marketer of molasses;
- a major paper and food products distributor in the Southeast and Midwest.

Near the Arctic Circle IU operates an established silver mine and is exploring gold deposits.

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Africa, Others (air) $	114.00	63.00
Algeria (air) $	72.50	40.50
Austria Sch.	1,050.00	580.00
Bahrain (air) $	114.00	63.00
Belgium B.Fr.	2,025.00	1,125.00
Burma (air) $	136.50	75.00
Bulgaria (air) $	72.50	40.50
Canada (air) $	114.00	63.00
China (air) $	136.50	75.00
Cyprus (air) $	72.50	40.50
Czechoslovakia (air) $	72.50	40.50
Denmark (air) D.Kr	330.00	180.00
Egypt (air) $	85.50	47.00
Ethiopia (air) $	114.00	63.00
Finland (air) F.M.	300.00	165.00
France F.F.	260.00	145.00
Germany D.M.	139.00	75.00
Great Britain £St.	23.00	12.00
Greece (air) Dr.	2,100.00	1,170.00
Hong Kong (air) $	136.50	75.00
Hungary (air) $	72.50	40.50
India (air) $	114.00	63.00
Indonesia (air) $	136.50	75.00
Iran (air) $	85.50	47.00
Iraq (air) $	85.50	47.00
Iceland (air) $	72.50	40.50
Ireland £Ir.	28.00	15.00
Israel (air) $	85.50	47.00
Italy Lire	45,600.00	25,000.00
Japan (air) $	136.50	75.00
Khmer Rep. (air) $	136.50	75.00
Korea (air) $	136.50	75.00
Kuwait (air) $	114.00	63.00
Lebanon (air) $	85.50	47.00
Libya (air) $	85.50	47.00
Luxembourg L.Fr.	2,025.00	1,125.00
Malagasy (air) $	97.50	54.00
Malta (air) $	72.50	40.50
Malaya (air) $	136.50	75.00
Mexico (air) $	114.00	63.00
Morocco (air) $	72.50	40.50
Nepal (air) $	114.00	63.00
Netherlands Fl.	150.00	82.00
New Zealand (air) $	146.00	81.00
Norway (air) N.Kr	289.00	161.00
Pakistan (air) $	114.00	63.00
Philippines (air) $	136.50	75.00
Poland (air) $	72.50	40.50
Polynesia French (air) $	97.50	54.00
Portugal (air) Esc.	2,500.00	1,350.00
Romania (air) $	72.50	40.50
Saudi Arabia (air) $	85.50	47.00
Singapore (air) $	136.50	75.00
South America (air) $	114.00	63.00
Spain (air) Ptas.	4,400.00	2,420.00
Sri Lanka (air) $	114.00	63.00
Sweden (air) S.Kr	260.00	145.00
Switzerland S.Fr.	150.00	82.00
Thailand (air) $	136.50	75.00
Tunisia (air) $	72.50	40.50
Turkey (air) $	72.50	40.50
U.A.E. (air) $	114.00	63.00
U.S.S.R. (air) $	72.50	40.50
U.S.A. (air) $	97.50	54.00
Vietnam (air) $	136.50	75.00
Yugoslavia (air) $	72.50	40.50
Zaire (air) $	114.00	63.00
Other European Countries (air) $	[illegible]	[illegible]

هكذا من الأصل

AMEX Nationwide Trading 3 P.M. Prices April 21

Tables include the nationwide prices up to 3 p.m. on Wall Street.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A—A—A —								
15¾	8¼	AAR s	.40	4.2	6	7	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
5⅝	3¼	AAV	.20	6.2	4	5	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
4⅛	4	AIC Ph	n.12	3.1	3	30	4⅛	d 3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
9⅛	4⅛	APS	.48	7.0	5	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ½
2⅞	1⅜	ATI			150	3	1½	1½	1½	
15	4½	AZL			14	46	8¼	8½	8½	+ ⅛
8⅛	4¼	AZL pf	.48	8.2		21	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅜
17	10½	AcmeU	.34	3.2	10	3	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
4⅞	2⅛	Action				5	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
16⅝	8⅛	ActionCp	.30b	3.0	7	5	10	10	10	
15⅛	6⅛	AdaRes	n	.11		3	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅜
22⅝	13¼	AdmRus	s.12	.8	13	24	15½	15⅛	15½	+ ⅜
	22⅞	AdobeO	.20	.5	27	14	44	43⅝	43⅝	+ ⅜
2⅞	1⅛	AeglaCp			5	78	1⅜	1⅞	1⅜	
	2¼	Aeronco				24	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
8	5⅝	AffilCap	.10c	1.6		20	6⅛	6	6⅛	— ⅛
6⅞	3½	AfflHsr	.071		6	4	3⅝	d 3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
17⅝	14½	AfflPub	s.64	3.5	7	7	18½	18	18½	+ ½
6⅞	4⅞	AlterSta	.08t		10	6	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
9½	4⅞	AlrExpr	n		6	10	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
7½	3⅝	AlabAir	.28r	8.3	5	41	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
4⅞	2⅞	AlbaW	.10a	3.2	7	11	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
16½	7⅝	Alcolac	.20	2.1	8	4	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
9⅛	6½	AlllanT	.73t	11.	6	10	6½	6½	6½	
10	4⅛	AlmySt	.20r	4.0	5	5	5	5	5	
6⅛	3⅛	AlohaAir	.10e	2.7	6	21	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
15½	10¼	Alphal	s		13	9	12	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
17	8⅛	Altamil	.32	2.2	4	61	11⅜	10	10	— ⅜
1½	⅜	Altec			15	60	15-16	⅞	⅞	
	5⅝	Altec pf				1	6	6	6	
45	31½	Alcoa pf	3.75	11.		z50	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	+ ½
44⅞	15⅛	Amdhl	.40	2.4	70	184	17½	16⅝	16⅞	— ⅜
12⅝	7⅛	AmAgra	s.20	2.0	12	47	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
46⅝	17	AmBrd wt				5	17⅛	17	17⅛	— ½
12⅝	7⅝	ABusPd	.44	5.8	5	4	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
16⅝	9¾	ACanRI	.60	5.2	5	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
3⅞	1⅞	Alsraell	s		1	58	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
	8⅛	AMzeA	.48	4.1	8	45	12½	11⅝	11⅝	—1
19	8⅛	AMzeB	.48	4.0	9	6	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ½
77⅞	15⅛	AmMfg	.62c		2	4	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	+ ⅜
7⅝	4½	AMedBld			15	17	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
18⅝	8⅛	AMotln	.36	2.8	5	49	13⅞	12⅝	13	— ⅜
48⅛	28⅛	AmPetl	2.80	8.0	5	1	35	35	35	— ⅜
2⅞	1⅜	AmPlan Cp			3	119	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	+ ⅛
	5⅜	AScIE				18	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	10⅛	AmSeal	.40	3.6		5	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	
18	5½	AmTec	.64	11.	4	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
16½	9⅛	AndrJcb	n		12	5	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	14¼	AngloC	.27e	1.2	6	107	18⅛	18	18	
12⅛	6⅝	Anthony	.44b	6.3	3	10	7	7	7	+ ⅛
13⅝	5⅛	ApIDIa	.16	1.9	22	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	
11½	1½	ApldDev				35	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
58	24	AqulCd	g.60			16	40	39⅝	39⅝	+ ½
5	2	Armatrn				10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
18⅝	4⅞	Arundel	.10e	1.9	13	11	5⅝	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
27⅝	13½	Asamer	g.40			67	17⅞	16½	16½	— ⅜
6⅞	1⅛	AsklnSvc				11	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
20½	9	Astrex			8	20	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ¼
1⅞	⅜	Alco Ind				1	⅞	⅞	⅞	+1-16
9⅛	2⅞	AtlsCM	.16e	3.9	8	169	4⅛	4	4⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	3⅞	AtlasCo wt				73	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
7⅞	5	Audiotr	.16	2.7	7	18	6	6	6	
33⅞	18½	Augat s	.48	2.1	12	35	23⅛	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅜
6⅞	1⅛	AutoTrn				17	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
54⅞	37⅝	AutoSw	1.40	3.2	12	2	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	— ½
13⅝	5	AVEMC	.50	5.3	7	4	9½	9½	9½	
20⅛	15	Avondl	1.20	7.3	7	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
		— B—B—B —								
1⅜	⅜	BRT				5	⅜	⅜	⅜	+1-16
25⅜	17½	BanFd	1.72e	8.6		1	20	20	20	
2⅜	⅞	Bangor wt				11	11-16	⅞	11-16	+1-16
17⅞	8½	Banistr	g			37	13⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅜
1⅞	13-16	Barclay				1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
6⅛	3½	BarcoCa	.12	2.5	15	7	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
13⅝	4⅛	BarnesE			10	12	6⅝	6	6	— ⅛
24⅝	8⅝	Barnet	.20	1.8		14	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	5⅛	BarryR	s.16	2.7	17	55	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
4½	2⅝	BarthS				1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
19⅞	3⅛	BaruchF			22	47	15½	15	15⅛	+ ¼
8⅝	3⅛	BasRsNY	n		17	30	4⅝	4½	4½	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅜	BelscIR			26	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
18⅞	17	BnlSIB	s.40	2.1	4	5	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
15⅛	8	BergnB	.32	2.8	7	92	11½	11	11¼	+ ⅛
25	15½	BrgB pf	1.15	6.1		13	19	18⅞	19	+ ½
6⅞	2½	BethCp			6	11	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
13⅝	5⅝	Beverly	.24	2.7	10	74	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
12½	8⅛	BicPen	.48	5.3	7	22	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
10⅛	4⅛	BigV Sup	.30	4.4	4	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
20⅞	14	BinkMf	1.20	7.9	5	2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	11½	BioRad B	n		8	20	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
18	11⅛	BioRad A			8	11	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
9	7⅛	Blessng	.66	8.9	4	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
	3⅛	BodinAp				3	4	4	4	+ ⅛
56	22⅛	BowVall	g.10			90	34⅛	33	33⅝	— ⅜
7⅞	2⅛	Bowmar			39	25	3⅛	3½	3½	
27	17⅛	Bowne	.60b	2.8	5	22	21⅜		21⅜	— ⅛
8⅛	7⅛	BradfdN	.26	3.3	6	33	8⅛	8	8	— ½
11⅛	5⅛	BranlH wt				28	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	17⅛	Brascan	1.20	6.0	16	22	20⅞	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
16	8⅛	Breeze	.751	7.7	4	5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
5⅞	3⅛	BroDart	.20	5.3	8	7	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
27⅞	10⅛	BrooksP	s.40	2.3	7	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
19⅛	2⅛	BrownCo wt				68	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅜
49⅞	31	BrnFB	1.24	3.5	10	21	35½	35⅛	35⅛	
4½	2⅛	BrnF pf	.40	11.		2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
4⅛	3⅛	Bulldex			3	24	3⅛	d 3	3	— ⅛
2⅛	1⅜	Burgess				3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
23½	9⅛	Burnsln	.60	3.5	6	22	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
		— C—C—C —								
31½	12⅞	CK Pet	.16	.8	25	64	19⅝	19	19	— ½
11⅛	5⅝	CDI			3	7	6	6	6	
6⅞	4⅛	CHB Fd	.57b	12.	4	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
6⅛	3	CMI Cp	.05e	1.6	4	7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
8⅛	3⅛	CagleA			15	12	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
25	17	Caldor s	.60	2.9	7	331	18⅛	17½	17½	— ⅜
39½	19½	Camco	.30	1.1	9	7	26½	24⅝	24½	+ ⅛
14⅝	5⅛	CmpChb	g			88	7⅞	7½	7½	— ½
22⅛	8⅛	CdMarc	g.46			14	15	14⅝	15	— ⅛
14½	9⅛	CdnOcc	s.24			1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
4⅛	1⅞	Caressa	.05c	2.2	45	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
23⅛	17	CaroEn	s1.20	7.2	2	6	17⅛	d16⅝	16⅝	— ⅜
55⅛	39	CaroPL pf	5	12.		z10	41	41	41	—1
6½	2⅝	CarrolDv	.05e	1.6	5	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
20	14⅛	CastlAM	1b	6.7	4	3	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
21⅛	17½	CasFd	1.60e	8.5		2	19	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅜
15	9⅛	Cavltrn	.12e	1.0	16	32	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	CelluCtr			4	10	3	3	3	
34	25⅛	CenM pf	3.50	13.		z30	27	26⅞	27	+ ⅛
8	5⅛	CentSe	.70e	11.			6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	14½	Cenvill	1.40	6.0	5	29	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅜
7⅞	4⅛	Cetec	.12	2.5	7	27	5⅛	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
7½	5⅛	ChadMl	.60	9.2	5	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
	1	ChamoHo				229	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
22½	16⅛	ChrlMd	s		10	3	21⅛	21	21⅛	— ⅜
7	5	ChrlM pf	.75	13.		3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
11	7⅛	Chmpist	.28	3.0	7	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
21⅛	14⅛	ChiRv	1.60	10.	13	2	15⅛	15	15⅛	
39	15⅛	ChlefDv	g s			78	22	21½	21⅝	
13⅛	9⅛	CircleK	s.68	6.9	6	52	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅜
11⅛	8⅛	Citation	.56	6.3	5	3	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
25⅛	19	CltBkNJ	2	9.8	4	1	20½	20½	20½	— ⅜
24½	11	CityGas	1	7.0	6	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
7⅝	3⅛	Clabir	.18b	4.6	6	50	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
15⅛	7⅝	Clarostat			12	11	11⅛	11	11	
8	3⅛	CohenHat			9	13	6⅛	6	6	
8	3⅛	Cohu	.16e	3.0	8	41	5½	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
20	13⅞	Colemn	1	6.7	6	52	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
22⅝	3	ColCml				34	3½	3¼	3½	+ ⅛
71⅞	29	Cominc	g4.40			22	45⅛	44⅛	44⅛	— ⅞
15⅛	9⅛	ComA pf	1.60	13.		2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅜
39	15½	CommMtl	.60b	2.7	4	40	22⅛	21⅛	22	— ⅛
37½	22⅛	Comdlnt	s		8	133	30⅛	30	30	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	ComdrCp				1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
12⅝	4	Compo	.28	4.8	5	23	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	3⅛	CompuD			5	16	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
8⅛	1⅛	Complav			3	6	2	2	2	
26⅝	11⅛	Conchm	.80	7.6		23	11⅛	d10⅛	10½	— ⅜
4⅝	1⅞	ConcrdF			10	2	2	2	2	+ ⅛
21⅛	9⅛	Condec	.331	2.6	7	76	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
35⅛	23⅛	Conrock	1a	3.8	5	2	26½	26	26	— ⅜
7⅝	3⅛	Conroy	.16	3.7	4	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
28⅛	9⅛	ConsDG			22	66	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
21⅛	8⅛	ConsRef	.80	6.3	8	12	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
9½	3⅛	ContMtl			5	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	5⅛	Cookln	.20e	2.8	5	6	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
43⅝	21⅛	CoreLb	.28	.9	18	1	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	— ⅛
22	14⅛	Cornlius	.80	4.8	7	28	18	16⅝	16⅝	—2
25⅛	9½	CrestO	s.20	1.7	18	40	12⅛	11⅝	11⅞	— ⅜
35⅛	21⅛	Crompt	1.80	7.0	5	2	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	+ ⅛
36⅛	25⅛	CrossAT	1.40	4.3	9	5	32⅝	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅛
58½	17⅛	CwnCP	s.80a	3.8	2	46	22	21	21½	+ ⅛
48½	16⅛	CwnCP B	n.80a	4.3	1	33	19	18⅞	18½	— ⅜
5⅛	3⅛	CrownC	.20	6.2	6	7	3⅛	3¼	3¼	
23⅜	12⅜	CruicR	.36	2.3	21	32	17	16	16	—1⅛
34⅝	21⅛	CrystlO	s.50	1.8	23	30	28	27⅛	27⅛	— ½
26	13⅛	CubicCp	.60	4.0	5	11	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Cyprus				1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
15⅞	11⅛	Cyprus pf	1.70	13.		10	13	13	13	
		— D—D—D —								
4½	1½	DWG	.291	14.	3	140	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
3⅞	2	DamonC			18	6	2⅛	2¼		
25½	8⅛	Damson				94	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ½
13⅛	5⅛	DataAc	n.73t	7.4	6	115	10½	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
22⅞	11⅛	Datapd	.30	2.4	10	34	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	— ½
44⅛	11⅛	DayMn	.75e	3.7	6	169	22⅛	20⅛	20½	—1⅛
2⅝	1⅛	DeRose				2	1½	1½	1½	
3	1⅞	Decoratr	.24	11.	24	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
48⅝	20⅞	DelhIO	s.10	.3	74	638	38⅛	36⅞	37	—1⅜
14	7½	DellwdF	.60	6.8	5	5	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
3⅞	1⅛	DesgnJw			39	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
25½	14⅛	DevCpA			2	15	18	17⅞	18	— ½
26⅜	14½	DevonGp			5	z2500	25½	23⅛	23½	—2⅛
15⅛	4⅞	Digicon			20	17	9½	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	12	Dillard	.40	3.2	4	9	12½	12½	12½	
2⅝	1	Diodes				2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2	1½	DisFab			11	19	1½	1½	1½	
6⅛	2⅞	Dixico	n.071	2.3	4	13	3	3	3	— ⅛
73½	29	DomeP	g s			295	53⅛	51⅛	51⅛	—1
26½	19	Domtr	g 2			43	19	d18⅛	18⅞	— ⅛
38½	17½	DorcGs	n.20	.8	7	185	26½	25⅛	26	+ ⅛
7⅞	5⅛	DyntyB	n.30b	5.3	6	2	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
12½	5½	Downey	s.28	4.0	3	11	7⅛	7	7	
19⅛	14⅛	DrexUl	1.68	9.7		x6	17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ½
11⅛	5⅛	DrFalr	.40	5.9	15	18	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
12	11⅛	Duplx	s		4	24	11⅛	d11	11	— ⅜
15½	9	DurTst	.40a	3.7	10	28	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
15⅛	4⅞	Dynictn	.08e	.9	16	107	9⅛	9	9	
17⅛	10½	Dyneer	s.56	4.6	5	22	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	+1
		— E—E—E —								
5⅛	3⅛	EAC	.36	9.0	4	20	4	4	4	
19	10	EECO	.28	2.8	8	6	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ½
42½	16½	EarthRes	1.50	5.5	7	39	27⅛	26⅞	27⅛	+ ⅜
19⅛	14⅛	EsInCo	1.20	8.0	5	2	15	15	15	
3⅛	1⅛	Edmos				3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
26	12⅛	EDO s	.40	2.7	9	15	15⅛	15	15	— ⅜
14⅞	6⅛	Ehren				31	10½	9⅞	9⅞	
4⅞	1⅞	ElAudD				5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
29½	16⅛	Electros	1	3.7	9	7	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	+ ⅛
20⅛	15⅛	ElecAm	s1.40	7.6	5	13	18½	18⅛	18½	+ ½
16⅛	7	Elsinor	n		12	218	8⅞	8	8	— ⅛
	5⅛	EmpCaro	n.50	8.3	3	14	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
18⅛	6⅛	EngyRs	.24	2.0	16	57	12⅝	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅜
13½	7½	Espey	.20e	2.4	10	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
12½	9	EvansAr	s.40b	4.0	6	4	10	10	10	— ⅛
	1	Exectve			3	43	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
		— F—F—F —								
16⅛	8½	FPA	.40	3.8	2	24	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
14⅝	8	Fablnd	.40	4.0	3	7	10⅛	10	10	+ ⅛
5⅞	2⅛	FairTex			4	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
1⅜	11-16	FairfNob				10	⅞	⅞	⅞	+1-16
12⅝	8⅛	FavDrg	.24b	2.7	6	3	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	
18⅛	8⅛	FedMart				6	9	8⅞	9	— ⅛
1⅛	⅜	FdMrt wt				3	⅜	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
21	13⅛	FedRl	1.56	8.8	21	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
11	4⅛	FedRes			16	325	5⅛	4⅞	5	— ⅜
76½	28⅛	Felmnt	.30	.6	18	18	49⅞	48⅞	48⅞	
20⅛	13⅛	FinGen	.40b	2.2	8	26	18½	17⅛	18½	+1
24⅛	17⅛	FIscSH	1a	7.8	4	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	2	Fstmrk				3	3⅛	3	3	— ½
14½	7⅛	FischrP	.53t	7.8		6	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
22½	17	FitchGE	2.60	12.	5	2	21½	21½	21½	
9⅛	3⅛	Flagg			11	2	7	7		
5⅞	3	FlanEnl				2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ½
30	17⅛	FlghtSf	.16	.6	17	21	25⅛	25⅛	25½	— ½
3⅛	2	FlaCap			67	3	2	2		
17⅞	7⅛	FlaRck	.24	3.0	3	12	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
40⅛	12⅛	FlowGen			19	32	30½	30	30	— ⅛
13⅛	9⅛	Flowers	.50	4.8	6	30	10½	10⅛	10½	+ ⅛
26½	15⅛	FlukeJ			12	38	20⅛	20	20	— ⅛
7⅞	3⅛	Foodrm			6	7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
62	38	FordCan	g		31	z500	37½	d37	37	—1
19⅛	11⅛	ForestC	.10	.8	7	6	12	12	12	+ ⅛
25⅛	6⅛	ForestLab			14	14	16⅛	16⅛	16½	— ½
12⅛	11⅛	Francna	g			30	11½	d10⅞	10⅞	— ⅜
21½	7⅛	FrankRl	.22e	1.3	22	8	16⅛	16½	16½	— ⅜
10⅛	6⅛	Franks	.36	4.9	5	6	7½	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	3⅛	FriendFr				1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
7½	4⅛	Frischs	.30b	6.3	3	6	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
14⅞	7⅛	FrontA	.20b	2.2	3	7	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
7⅞	2⅛	FrontA wt				6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
		— G—G—G —								
4⅛	1⅛	GlExpl			8	7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
6½	1⅛	GIT				3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
7⅛	1⅛	GRI				207	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
4⅞	1½	GTI	.03e	.8	6	35	3⅞	3½	3⅞	— ⅛
6⅛	2⅛	Galaxy			4	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	7	Garan	.80	10.	4	11	8	8	8	— ⅛
2⅛	2	Garland				3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
38½	15⅛	GalLlet	.40b	1.4	11	23	25½	24⅛	24⅞	— ⅜
20⅛	11⅛	GelmSc	s		12	11	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	GnEmp	.40	8.9	4	3	4⅛		4½	+ ⅛
4⅞	2	GnHous			5	21	3⅛	3½	3½	+ ⅛
8⅛	2⅛	Genlsco			6	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
5⅛	3⅛	GenvDr	.10r	2.3	5	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
35⅛	21	Gerber	s		14	44	22⅝	22½	22½	— ⅛
19⅛	13⅛	GlantF	s 1	7.2	4	4	13⅛	13½	13⅝	— ⅛
21	8⅛	GntYel	g.80e			20	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
32⅛	6⅛	Glasrock	.10	.3	44	18	30⅛	30⅛	30½	— ⅛
34	22½	Glatfltr	1.60	7.0	4	1	23	23	23	
4⅛	2⅛	Gldblatt				3	2½	2½	2½	
26⅛	12½	GldNugt			32	101	21	20⅛	20½	— ⅜
13⅛	7⅛	GoldWH	.44	6.5	7	33	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
4	⅜	Goldfield				154	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
2	1	GoodLS				2	1⅞		1⅞	
2⅛	⅜	Gdrich wt				13	1	⅞	1	
28⅛	19⅛	GormR	1.32	5.8	7	20	22⅞	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	6½	GrahMt	.20	1.8	11	18	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ½
14	6⅛	GrandAu	.36	5.3	3	22	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
	6⅛	GrangrA			99	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
11⅞	7⅛	GlAmInd			12	23	8⅛	8	8⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	6⅛	GlBasInP				625	12⅛	12⅛	12½	
46	28⅛	GtLkCh	.36	.9	15	9	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	— ⅜
3⅛	1⅛	Greenmn			11	13	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
11⅛	8⅛	GREIT	.40	4.0	18	50	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	5½	GuarBk	n		7	8	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	8	GuardC	.60b	6.6	7	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
20⅛	13⅛	Gulfrd	s.52	3.5	3	20	15	14⅛	14⅞	— ⅛
168½	39⅛	GlfCan	g1.60			386	121⅜	119	119⅛	+ ⅜
15⅞	7⅛	Gullstrm			5	24	7⅛	7½	7½	— ⅛
		— H—H—H —								
7⅛	3⅛	Hampln	.651	14.	3	4	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
26	23⅛	Harind	s.80	3.2	11	6	25⅛	25	25⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	4½	Hasbro			4	9	5½	5⅛	5½	+ ⅛
13½	9⅛	Hasting	.60	6.3	5	1	9½	9½	9½	
6½	3½	HawalA				20	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
14	5	HlthCh	s		34	73	7⅛	7⅛	7½	— ⅛
18⅛	7	HelmWr	.40a	5.7	6	31	7	d 6⅞	7	
10⅛	3½	Heinlck	.10	1.5	11	22	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅜
3⅛	1⅛	HelmMtg				26	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
8⅛	2⅛	HillrAv			10	5	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
22⅛	7	Hlptrnic	.20	1.3	14	17	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ½
16⅛	7⅛	HollyCp			8	57	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
18⅞	14½	Hormel	s.84	5.8	4	4	14½	14½	14½	
19⅛	14	HornH	s		23	38	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
23⅛	17½	Hotel	2.40	11.	8	6	21⅞	21⅛	21⅞	+ ⅛
4⅞	2⅛	HouseVI			7	6	2½	2⅛	2½	+ ⅛
31⅛	16⅛	HouOM	.80	4.1	9	447	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅜
	17⅞	HouO pf	1.69	8.4		18	20⅛	20	20⅛	
25½	15½	Howel	s.40	1.9	4	28	22	21½	21½	— ⅛
5½	2½	Howell	.10e	2.4	69	4	4⅛	4⅛		
27⅛	10⅛	HowelPl	n			56	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	— ½
	24½	HubelIB	1.70	6.9	6	5	24½	24½	24½	
25⅛	19	Hubbl pf	2.06	9.7		10	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
30⅛	12½	HuckMt	.40	1.4	10	37	29⅛	28⅛	28⅛	—1
11½	5⅛	HudsnGn			4	28	5	d 5	5	— ⅛
133⅛	48⅞	HudBO	g2.30			58	91⅛	91	91	—1
91½	45⅛	HuskyO	g 1			81	69⅛	67⅛	68½	+1
		— I—I—I —								
9⅞	4	ICH	.20	2.9	5	7	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
17½	8⅛	ICM	1.25e	9.3	12	3	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
7½	3⅛	IFS Ind	.15	3.8	3	11	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
11½	8	IRT Pr	.90	10.	7	16	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
1⅛	⅜	ITI				1	⅞	⅞	⅞	+1-16
9	6⅛	ImpCh	.48e	5.9		1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Impind	.05		2	21	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
50½	23⅞	ImpOil	pl.40			130	34⅞	33⅞	33⅞	
33⅛	18⅛	Instron	.40	1.7	5	6	23⅛	23	23	
1½	⅜	InstrSys			11	183	15-16	⅞	⅞	—1-16
17⅛	6½	IntegRes			6	3	10	10	10	— ⅛
22⅛	8⅛	IntClyGs	g.32			68	13	12⅛	12⅞	— ⅜
18½	9⅛	Intrmk	s.16b	1.7	4	5	9½	d 9⅛	9⅛	— ⅜

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
4⅛	2⅛	IntBnknt			6	64	2⅛	2½	2½	— ⅛
13⅛	5½	IntCtrls	n		8	7	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
1⅛	⅛	IntFdSvc				21	13-16	⅜	13-16	+3-16
7⅛	4	IntProt	.30	7.5	3	26	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
8⅛	4½	IntSeaw	.37e	8.0	7	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
30⅛	20⅛	Ionics			10	4	24	24	24	— ⅛
26⅛	9	IroqBrd	.36	3.4	10	4	10⅛	10½	10½	
		— J—J—J —								
5½	4⅛	Jaclyn	.40b	9.1	5	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
17⅛	10½	Jacobs	.50	4.2	6	4	12	12	12	
6⅞	3⅞	Jensen	1.50t	39.	4	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
6⅞	2	Jetero	.10e	2.3	7	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
4½	1⅛	Jetronic			5	1	2	2	2	— ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	JohnPd	.36	9.6		2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
21⅛	7⅛	JuniperP			20	41	14⅞	14	14	— ⅜
		— K—K—K —								
9	5	KTelin	.40	7.0	10	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
9⅛	5½	Kallstad	n		13	20	6½	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
45½	30½	KnGs pf	4.50	13.		z100	34	33	34	+2
24⅛	11⅛	KayCp	.75b	5.0	6	3	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
28⅛	18⅛	KenaiCp			16	60	19⅛	19	19⅛	— ⅜
6⅛	3⅛	Ketchm	.17t	4.4	13	10	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
25	8⅛	Key Ph	n.03b	.2	67	16	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	2	KinArk			7	6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
32⅞	15⅛	KingRad	.40	2.5	5	26	16½	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅛
77⅛	21⅛	KirbyEx			12	31	62½	61½	61½	—2
3⅛	1½	Kit Mfg				2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
3	1⅛	KleerVu			16	10	1⅛	d 1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
29½	14⅛	Knogo	n		17	5	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	3	KuhnStr			5	2	3½	3½	3½	
		— L—L—L —								
3⅛	1⅛	LaBarge	.06	3.0	13	40	2	2	2	
4⅛	2⅛	LaPnt			9	6	2⅛	d 2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
18⅛	2 9-16	LakeSh	g			29	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
19	7⅛	Landmk			83	10	10⅛	10	10	— ⅜
18⅛	10⅛	LazKap	n.40	3.1	4	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
20	14½	LeaRnl	s.60	3.9	7	4	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅜
5⅛	2⅛	LeePh			23	1	3	3	3	
19⅛	12	LehighP			4	2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
5⅞	1⅞	LeisureT			4	10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	4⅛	LibtyFb	.56t	11.	3	11	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
12	7⅛	LIghtalr	.30	3.6	3	11	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
10½	6⅞	LincAm			18		9	8	7⅞	— ⅛
	1½	LloydsE				18	1½	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	2⅛	Lodge	.12e	4.2	8	15	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
42⅛	14⅛	LoewT wt				26	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅛
22⅛	11½	Logicon			8	2	16½	16½	16½	
14⅞	11⅛	LaGen	s.55b	4.5	7	x21	12⅛	12	12⅛	
6	3⅛	LynchCp			3	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
		— M—M—M —								
9⅛	8⅛	MCO Rs wt				63	9	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	1⅛	Macrod			46	70	3	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	14	MePS	1.92	12.	5	2	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
16⅛	10⅛	MonrC	s.50	4.4	9	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
4 5-16	1	Marinda			7	39	1⅛	1 9-16	1 9-16	—3-16
21⅞	16½	Marm pf	2.25	12.		20	18½	18⅛	18½	+ ⅛
14⅛	6⅛	MartPr	.40	4.5	13	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
13½	5⅛	Masina				17	6⅛	6	6⅛	— ⅛
29	17½	MllRsh	.12	.7	12	32	17⅞	17½	17½	— ⅛
29	10	Matrix			19	2	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅛
5⅞	2⅞	MaulTec	.14	3.5	7	20	4	4	4	
	⅜	McCro wt				4	⅜	⅜		
15⅞	5⅛	McCulO			4	335	9½	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
26½	12⅛	Means	1.32	8.4	5	3	15⅛	15½	15⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	7⅛	Medalst	.56	6.8	4	5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
29⅛	20⅛	MediaG	.84	3.7	6	10	22⅞	22⅛	22⅞	+ ⅜
14	11⅛	Meenan	s.24	1.9	6	3	12⅞	12⅛	12⅞	— ⅛
11⅛	4⅛	Megalnt	.28	6.2	1	44	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	9⅛	MEMCo	1	10.	5	13	10⅛	10	10	— ½
31⅛	19⅛	Metam	.32	1.2	37	18	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
4	1⅛	MichGen			6	37	2½	2⅛	2⅛	
18⅛	6⅛	MchSug	.40	2.9	6	57	14	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	4	Micklbrv	.16	2.9	2	15	5½	5½	5½	
11⅛	7⅛	MidldCo	.30	3.8	3	12	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅜
23⅛	7⅛	MidlGls	.48b	5.3	11	5	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
50	36½	MinP pf	5	13.		z25	39	39	39	+1
92	61	MinP pf	8.90	14.		z10	64	64	64	+1
8	3½	MissniT			2	13	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
51	20	MitchlE	s.20	.4	14	332	46⅛	45⅞	46⅛	+ ⅜
23⅛	22	MitchlE wt				11	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
24½	14⅛	MiteCp	.60	3.7	5	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
10½	7⅛	MtgGm	.97e	10.	11	7	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
7	3⅛	MortnSh	.32	8.0	3	2	4	4	4	+ ⅛
13	9⅛	MovSlr	.60	6.5	4	19	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
7⅛	3⅛	Movielab	.521	14.	3	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
		— N—N—N —								
19	12⅞	NFC	.20	1.4	14	7	15	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅜
16⅞	6⅛	Nardo	.24	2.2	7	24	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅜
14⅞	7⅛	NatEdu	1.051	12.	5	11	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
10⅛	1⅛	NKinney				87	3½	3⅛	3½	+ ⅛
11⅛	5⅛	NtPatent				159	6½	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	5	NtSecR	.60a	9.1	6	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
11	4⅛	NtSilvr				3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	5⅛	NelsLB	.62t	10.	5	11	6⅛	5⅞	6	— ⅛
3⅛	2⅛	NestLM	.15e	4.8	15	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
3⅛	1⅛	Nidrla	.06e	4.4	7	3	1½	1⅛	1⅛	
38½	10⅛	NMxAr	.30	1.4	39	12	22	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
10⅛	7½	NPInRt	.91	11.	9	1	8	8	8	+ ⅛
8⅞	5½	NProc	.60	9.6	7	7	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
27	18	NYTim	.90	4.7	6	23	19	18⅛	19	— ⅛
13⅛	5⅛	NewbE	.50	5.7	7	9	8⅛		8⅞	— ⅛
18⅞	10⅛	Newcor	.64	5.1	5	14	13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
6⅞	2⅛	Nexus			15	36	6⅛	6	6⅛	
30⅛	17	NiagFSv	.94	5.4	4	4	17½	17½	17½	— ⅛
4⅛	3⅛	Nichols	.05r	1.5	3	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
5½	2⅛	Nolex			14	19	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
26⅛	9⅛	Norin	.60	2.1	10	7	28⅛	28½	28⅛	+ ⅛
14⅞	9⅞	Norl pf	1.50	11.		4	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
11½	4⅛	Nortek	.08	1.6	4	37	5½	5⅛	5⅛	
24⅛	9½	NoCdO	g		19	40	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅜
13⅛	8½	NoestBk	1.08	11.	4	2	9⅛	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
18	7½	NuclDla			6	34	10	9⅞	10	— ⅛
46	21½	Numac	g.20			65	29⅛	28⅛	28½	— ⅛
		— O—O—O —								
12½	8	OhSealy	s.72	8.6	6	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
75½	31⅛	OOklep	.31e	.8	11	z150	41	40½	40½	— ½
5⅛	2⅛	Urmand			12	6	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
8	4⅛	Orrox	n		8	35	6½	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	12⅛	OSulivn	.80	6.2	4	72	13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	OzarkA				7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
		— P—Q —								
1⅛	½	PNBMt wt				20	11-16	⅜	11-16	+ ⅛
16	10½	PGEplA	1.50	12.		51	12½	11⅞	12½	+ ½
14⅞	9⅛	PGEplB	1.37	12.		3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	8½	PGEplC	1.25	12.		1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	8⅛	PGEplD	1.25	12.		6	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	8⅛	PGEplE	1.25	12.		2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
13½	8⅛	PGEplG	1.20	12.		5	10	10	10	+ ⅛
27⅛	17	PGEplW	2.57	12.		543	21	19⅛	21	+1
25½	15½	PGEplV	2.32	13.		582	18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ⅜
27⅛	17⅛	PGEplT	2.54	13.		11	20	19⅛	20	+ ⅛
28	17½	PGEplS	2.62	13.		43	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ½
12½	7	PGEplH	1.12	13.		4	9	8⅞	8⅞	
25½	15½	PGEplR	2.37	13.		47	19⅛	18½	19⅛	+ ⅜
22⅛	13⅛	PGEplP	2.05	13.		378	16½	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅜
21½	13⅛	PGEplO	2	12.		1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
21⅛	12⅛	PGEplM	1.96	12.		408	16	15½	16	+1
23⅛	14½	PGEplL	2.25	12.		4	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅜
21⅛	13⅛	PGEplK	2.04	12.		1	16½	16⅛	16½	
24½	15⅛	PGEplJ	2.32	13.		1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	7⅛	PGEplI	1.09	12.		1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
29	17⅞	PacTrst	1.20	5.9	10	4	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
54	37	PacPL pf	5	13.		z25	38	38	38	—1
31⅛	12	PageP	g n			24	17½	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
36⅛	26	PallCp	s.44	1.3	18	29	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	
4⅞	2⅛	Pantast	.30	11.	9	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
25½	18⅛	Paradyn	s		20	117	21⅛	20⅛	20⅛	—1⅛
19⅛	13	ParkCh	.60a	4.6	4	1	13	13	13	
14⅞	4⅞	ParkEl			9	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
42⅛	22	Parsons	s 1	3.5	9	31	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	5⅛	PatFash	.10e	1.7	3	14	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
14	9	Patogon	.50	5.0	4	107	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
14⅛	6⅛	PeerTu	.40	4.8	5	15	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
26⅛	11⅛	PenEM	.80a	4.5	6	6	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
16	11⅛	PenTr	1.20	9.9	4	3	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
4⅛	2⅛	PECo	.73t	31.	48	24	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
24⅛	17⅛	PenRE	1.90	10.	6	16	18⅞	18⅛	18⅞	+ ⅜
14⅛	8⅛	Penril	n.15	1.7	7	15	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
21⅛	12⅛	PepCom	.80	6.0	5	5	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
10	9½	PerryDr	n.28	3.0	6	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
25⅛	11⅞	PetLew	s2.16t	14.	10	21	15⅛	15	15⅛	
13⅛	10	PetLe pf	1.65	13.		16	12⅛	12	12⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	7½	PhilLD	.52r	6.9	3	9	7½	7⅛	7½	
3⅛	2	Phoenix			63	2	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
17½	7½	PicNPay	.32	3.6	5	5	8⅞	8⅛	8⅞	— ⅛
11-16	⅛	Pier 1 wt				1	7-16	7-16	7-16	
8½	3⅛	PionrSys			6	73	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
44⅛	30⅛	PllDM	1.60	4.3	6	1	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅛
38½	27	Pittway	1.65	5.8	6	3	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Pizzaln			7	23	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
74	21½	PlacrDv	g1.80			17	42⅛	39⅞	41½	+1⅛
12⅛	6⅛	Plantind			30	210	8⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
9½	6½	PlyGm	.40	6.4	3	7	6⅛	6½	6⅛	— ⅛
22⅛	15⅛	PneuSc	1a	4.4	10	z300	22½	22½	22½	— ⅛
3⅛	1	Polaron				6	1⅛	1½	1⅛	
24	13⅛	PostCp	.50	3.6	7	2	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
30⅛	15⅛	PrairleO	g		3	19	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	11⅛	PrattLmb	1.10	9.3	6	5	12	12	12	
29	23⅛	PrtL pf	2.25	8.7		6	26	25⅛	26	+ ⅛
7⅞	4⅛	PratHd	.30	7.1	5	22	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
26⅛	16½	PrenHa	1.48	8.7	6	805	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
4⅞	2⅛	PresRtB	.05e	1.7	2	15	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
20⅛	11⅛	PrpCT	1.48e	9.0	11	7	16⅛	16⅛	16½	— ⅛
12½	8⅛	ProvGas	1	10.		x1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	3	PrudBld	.24	8.0		18	3	3	3	
44½	28⅛	PSCol pf	4.25	13.		z25	33½	33½	33½	+1
24⅛	15½	PaSP pfC	2.34	13.		1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	9	PulteH	.32	2.9	2	1	11	11	11	— ⅛
11⅛	4⅛	PuntaG			5	10	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
		— R—R—R —								
9	3	REDM			7	20	6	5⅞	5⅞	
6	2½	RET				10	4	4	4	
46⅛	37⅞	RET pf	4.38	11.		3	41½	40⅞	41½	+ ⅛
4½	2⅛	RSC	.10	2.7	9	21	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	5	Rason	.15e	2.2	8	3	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
28⅛	16	Rnch s	.25	1.6	11	91	16	d15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
30⅛	15⅛	RangrO	s			192	20⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
29⅛	21½	Ransbrg	s 1	3.8	6	1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	2	RapAm wt				4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
8⅛	2	RathP			11	11	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
34⅛	15⅛	Ravind	.44	1.7	18	188	28	25½	26	—2½
4⅞	2⅛	Reading				2	2⅛		2⅛	— ⅛
23⅛	17	REInv	2	9.1	10	1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅛
12⅛	5⅛	RlIncT	1.10e	17.		1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
5⅞	3½	ReevesT	.90c		121	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	4	RefaTr	.32	8.0	2	14	4	4	4	— ⅛
22⅛	9⅛	RegalB	.72	4.2	8	9	17⅛	17	17	+ ⅛
9½	4⅛	RepGyp	s.24	4.8	3	12	5	4⅛	5	+ ⅛
55	35½	RepNY	2.52	5.7	4	63	44	44	44	
20	11⅛	ReshCot	.32	2.6	12	31	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
51½	20⅛	Resrt A			4	282	25⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
22⅛	7½	Resrt wt				13	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
75	29	Resrt B			5	z800	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
4⅞	2	RestAssc			4	16	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
12½	5½	RexNore			7	30	6⅛	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
38⅛	14⅛	RialOll	n		19	14	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	3⅛	RibletP	.12	3.2	3	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
13⅛	3⅛	Robnlch				4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
10⅛	5	Robiln	.12	1.9		36	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
20½	11½	Rockway	1b	8.4	5	2	12	11⅞	11⅞	
28⅛	17	Rogers	s.12	.7	11	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
3⅞	2½	RoncoT				1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
8	4⅛	Rossmr			14	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	1½	RoyPalm				3	1⅞	1½	1⅞	+ ⅛
3	1½	Rusco				30	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
4⅞	1⅞	RBW Cp			5	32	2½	2⅛	2½	
16½	10	Russell	.56	4.7	5	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
		— S—S—S —								
6⅛	3½	SFM	.24	5.3	45	5	4⅛	4½	4½	— ⅛
14⅛	8⅛	SGL	.30b	2.9	5	1	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
7⅞	2	SCarlo	.07r	1.8		2	4	4	4	
10⅛	7	SDgo pf	1	13.		5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
94⅛	64	SDgo pf	9.84	13.		z100	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞	+ ⅜
25½	19⅛	SFrRE	1.76	8.0	14	20	22½	21⅞	22⅛	
3	11-16	SFRE wt				2	13-16	13-16	13-16	—1-16
22⅛	17	SanJW	1.75	9.6	5	8	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	+ ⅜
9⅛	7	SoundrL	s.30	3.5	5	15	8⅞	8⅛	8⅞	— ⅛
6⅛	2½	SchelbE			4	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
24⅛	16⅛	Schnult	1a	4.8	4	78	21	20⅛	21	+ ⅜
17½	2⅛	Schiller			7	18	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	2⅛	Schradr			7	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
4⅞	2⅛	SciMgt	.10	3.8	6	12	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
20	16	SbdAM	.40	2.4	5	1	17	17	17	— ⅛
17⅛	8⅛	Sealctro	.94t	7.5	6	79	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
5	2⅛	SecCap			8	16	3		3⅛	
19⅛	10⅛	SelsDel	s		15	83	15⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅜
9⅛	5	Selas	.40	6.7	6	1	6	6	6	— ⅛
1⅛	1⅛	SelIgAsc			3	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
13	5⅛	Semtch	.34b	4.3	12	3	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
8⅛	5⅛	Srvisco	.40	7.1	4	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Servo			11	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
15⅛	9½	SetonCo	.50b	5.4	3	4	9⅛	d 9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	4⅛	ShoerS	.40a	11.	4	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	5	Sharon	s.30b	5.6	8	23	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	2½	ShelterR			4	13	2	2	2	
28⅛	14½	Showbt	1	6.2	6	2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	14½	Slerrcn	s.30	1.8	12	25	17⅛	16	16⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	6⅛	Slfco	.32	4.0	8	7	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
20½	10⅛	Sigma	.40	3.2	6	5	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
9⅛	5½	Sikes A	.40a	5.8	2	6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
7½	3⅛	Slivrcsl				4	4	4	4	
4⅛	2	SimcoS	.25b	8.0	6	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
8⅞	3	Solitron			18	39	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	10	SorgPap	.54r	5.2	2	5	10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
13	7½	SCEd pf	1.08	12.		5	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
13	8	SCEd pf	1.19	12.			10	10	10	+ ⅛
28	19½	SCEd pf	2.48	11.		250	22⅞	22⅛	22⅞	— ⅛
16⅛	10⅛	SCEd pf	1.45	13.		15	11⅛	11½	11½	— ⅛
24⅛	15⅛	SCEd pf	2.30	12.			19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	15⅛	SCEd pf	2.21	12.		3	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
85⅛	51	SCEd pf	7.58	12.		25	64	61⅞	61⅞	+1⅛
100	63	SCEd pf	8.96	12.		1	74	74	74	+1
9⅞	6½	SwFIBk	.68	8.6	4	32	7⅞	7	7	— ⅛
15	6⅛	Spector	.43e	5.9	6	17	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ½
6⅛	2½	SpedOP	.20r	5.3	8	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
5½	3⅛	Spencer	.20	4.0	7	35	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
5½	4⅛	Splentex	.24	5.1	8	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
27½	19⅛	StdAlln	1	5.0	4	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
28⅛	18⅛	StCoosa	1.60	6.4	7	10	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
26	9½	StdMetl				31	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	4⅞	Stange	.20	3.6	9	20	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	3⅛	Stanwd			4	5	4	4	4	— ⅛
15⅛	10⅛	StarSup	s.80	7.3	3	4	11	11	11	

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
3⅛	1⅛	Stardust				4	1⅛	1½	1½	
12⅛	6⅛	Steelml	.28	3.6	3	15	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	
23½	17½	StepnCh	.97	4.7	7	3	19½	19½	19½	— ⅛
2⅛	1	SterlEl			7	13	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
28½	10⅛	StrutW	.30b	1.6	23	17	19½	19⅛	19⅛	
3½	2½	SueAnn	.24	9.1	4	10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
17½	8⅞	Sunair	.65e	6.8	6	4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
96⅛	25	Sundnc	.16b		2	110	70⅛	69⅞	69⅞	— ⅛
10	7⅛	SunJr s	.40	5.8	6	2	8	8	8	+ ⅛
17⅛	10⅛	SupFdS	.40b	3.0	7	22	13½	13	13⅛	— ½
72⅛	3½	Supind	s.25	6.3	2	42	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
11½	6½	SupSurg	.36	4.8	5	3	7½	7½	7½	
54⅛	29⅛	Supron	s.24	.5	28	62	46½	45⅛	46⅛	
7	2½	Susqueh			9	2	3⅛	3	3½	— ⅛
10⅛	4⅛	Synloy	.32b	3.6	10	8	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
44⅛	30⅛	Syntex	1.30	3.7	9	257	35⅛	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅛
25½	18⅛	Sysco	s.52	2.5	7	11	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
22⅛	10⅛	SystEng			10	86	14	13½	13⅛	— ⅜
6½	3⅛	SysPln	.24	4.9	4	21	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
		— T—T—T —								
9⅛	3⅛	TEC	.08	1.9	5	14	4½	3⅞	4⅛	+ ⅛
4	1⅛	TFI			5	9	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
22⅛	12½	TabPd	.20	1.2	6	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
14	8	TandB	.40	4.0	5	47	10⅛	10	10⅛	
9	3⅛	Tannel	.28b	7.2	4	21	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	
13⅛	9½	Tasty	1.20b	11.	17	6	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
5⅞	2	TechSym			8	41	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
7⅞	2½	TechOp			6	12	7⅛	d 7	7⅛	— ⅛
9½	4½	Tectrol	.28	5.0	8	14	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
84⅛	37½	TelonR			44	2	48	48	48	
35⅛	18⅛	Telflex	.50	2.4	8	20	22	21⅛	21⅛	—1⅛
22⅛	9⅛	Telscl			8	13	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Tenney	s		8	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
4⅞	2	Tensor			15	10	3	2⅞	2⅞	
10⅛	5⅛	TerraC			23	31	6⅞	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
13⅛	6⅛	TexlAlr	.16	2.0	1	26	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
2⅛	⅜	ThorCp				2	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
4⅞	3⅛	ThreeD	.20b	5.9	3	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
7½	3	Tidwell			4	36	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
8⅛	4⅞	TobKlz	n.25	4.0	5	10	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
83⅛	52½	TolEd pf	8.32	13.		z40	62	60	62	+4
76⅛	57	TolEd pf	7.76	14.		z50	57	57	57	
100	65	TolEd pf	10	14.		z140	74	72	74	+3
8	3	ToppsG			3		3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
31⅛	16⅛	TotlPet	g.32		11	97	21⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
21⅛	10⅛	TotPet wt				35	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	2⅛	TownCtry			5	14	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
22⅛	12⅛	Towner	s.67e	4.8	46	14	14⅛	14	14	+ ⅛
7⅛	2½	Trafler	.12	3.8	12	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
8½	4⅛	TrnsLux	.10e	2.0	5	10	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
17⅞	8⅛	TranOil	.05e	.5		60	10	9⅞	9⅞	
8⅛	5⅛	Tredwy	.28	4.7	7	6	6	6	6	— ⅛
15⅛	7⅛	TrlaCp	.20	2.8	48	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	8½	TritOil	n		32	177	19½	19	19	
41⅛	21	TritOil pf	1.9e	5.9		4	33⅛	32	33⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	5⅛	TubosMx	s		10	177	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
31	25	TurnrC	2.20	8.5	5	1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	TwinFr	.20	5.3	5	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
		— U—U—U —								
2⅞	1⅛	UDS			8	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
7⅛	3½	UNA	.28	6.8	3	20	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
12⅛	5⅛	URS	.40	4.5	8	18	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
23⅛	12½	UAirPd	.68	4.3	11	15	15⅞	15½	15⅞	
5⅞	5	UnAsbst				18	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
2½	1⅛	UnFoods	.15e	9.2	20	6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
7⅛	4	UNatCp			28	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
8⅛	6⅛	UNICp pf				4	7	7	7	
12⅛	7⅛	UnRlIT	.99e	12.	8	4	8⅛	8	8	
5⅞	2⅛	USAir wt				6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	10	USFIltr	.36	3.2	6	39	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	USRdium			8	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
11⅞	5	UnityB			6	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
7⅛	4⅛	UnlvCla	.05	.9	4	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
27½	13⅛	UnivRs	.32	1.6	13	39	20⅛	20	20⅛	
		— V—V—V —								
15⅛	7⅛	Valmac	.20t			29	10	9⅛	10	+1
10	6½	Valspar	.44	6.1	5	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
2½	1⅛	Verit			4	31	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
23⅛	15⅛	VermlA	.32b	2.1	6	50	15½	15⅛	15½	+ ⅛
12⅛	5⅛	Vernitrn	.10	1.3	6	58	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
7⅛	3⅛	Vertiple			4	8	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
2½	1⅛	Viatech				1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
9⅛	7½	Vicon	n			218	9⅛	8	8⅛	+1
15⅛	6⅛	Vishay	.53t	5.5	8	7	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
6⅛	4⅛	VisualG	.20	3.4	12	8	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
6	3⅛	VolMer	.12e	2.7	5	2	4½	4½	4½	
13⅛	7⅛	Voplex	.52	7.3	5	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
		— W—W—W —								
6⅞	2	WTC				40	2½	2	2	— ⅛
37⅛	14½	Wainoco	s.12	.5	35	36	23⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
33⅛	13⅛	Walbr	n.16e	.7	9	5	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
25	18	Walco	.80b	4.1	5	5	19⅛	19½	19½	— ⅛
7⅞	4	WallcS	.28	5.6	5	5	5⅛	5	5	
40	17	Wang B	s.16	.5	20	460	29⅞	29⅛	29⅞	— ⅛
40⅛	18⅛	Wang C	s.06	.2	20	17	29⅛	29	29⅛	
25⅛	15⅛	WshPost	.44	2.8	8	x225	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
31⅛	24⅛	WRIT	2.32	7.9	15	13	29½	29⅛	29½	
8⅛	5⅛	Walsco	.30	5.1	6	5	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
29⅛	14⅛	Wthird	n1.17t	5.3	14	100	24	22⅛	22⅛	—1⅛
24⅛	8⅛	WeldTu	s.30	2.9	4	6	10½	10⅛	10½	+ ⅛
10	6½	WescoFn	.42	6.1	4	16	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
48½	34½	WTex pf	4.40	12.		z110	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	+ ⅛
36⅛	15⅛	Wstbrn	g s.70	2.8		57	25⅛	25	25	
38⅛	12⅛	WstFin	.52	3.4	2	69	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
7½	3⅛	WhitCbl	.20	6.4		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
11⅛	4⅛	Whitehall			11	21	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
18⅛	6	Wichita	.45t	3.8	25	2	12	12	12	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	WilsnB				3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
25⅛	12½	Wincorp	.40	2.7	32	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
48	29⅛	WisP pf	4.50	12.		z120	36½	36	36½	+1
12½	7⅛	Wdstrm	.60	7.1	4	3	8⅛	8½	8½	+ ⅛
12⅛	5⅛	WkWear	.44	4.9	5	7	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
24	9⅛	WwEngy	n		26	115	13⅛	12⅛	12⅛	—1⅜
24½	12	Wrathr	.05e	.3		1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
6½	⅜	WrightH	g			24	2 13-16	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
18	11	Wynns	s.48	4.0	5	6	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
15	9⅛	WymBn	.72b	7.0	4	24	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
		— X—Y—Z —								
10⅞	4⅛	Zimmer	.36	6.5	5	1	5½	5½	5½	

Sales figures are unofficial

d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

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(Continued from Back Page)

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"Sometimes", he reflected, "the most beautiful things in life are the simplest".

"Like smooth pebbles on a beach, or the first snowflakes in winter"

"And watches you wind up by hand?" I asked ironically. With great reverence, he lifted a small, green case from its polished mahogany cabinet and placed it in front of me.

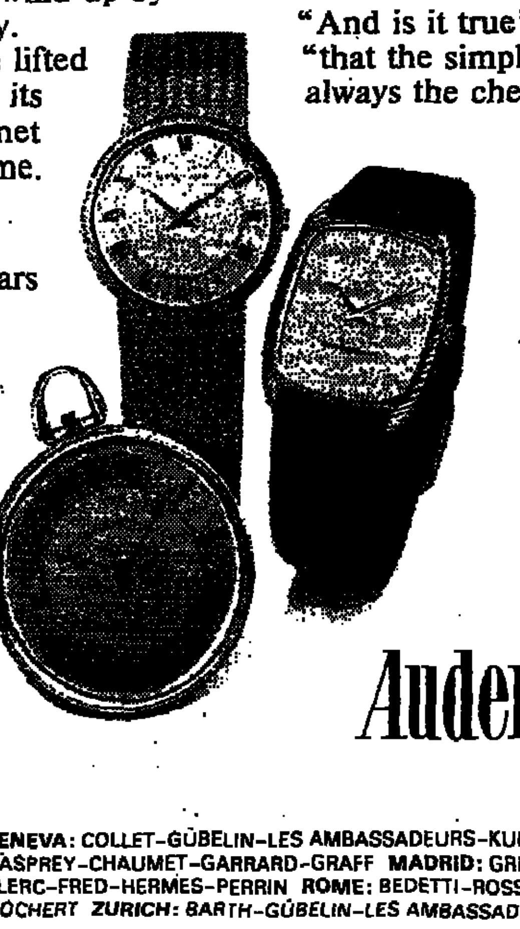
"Yes. As long as they're made by Audemars Piguet".

The incredibly thin watch had a plain gilt dial. With classic Roman numerals. A fine leather strap.

And it had a kind of intrinsic beauty which owed as much to the skill with which it was made as to the precious metals which formed it. A beauty in which mere gadgetry had no place.

"And is it true" I asked innocently, "that the simplest things in life are always the cheapest?".

"When something is as perfect as this" he replied, caressing the smooth surface, "the cost is of no importance".

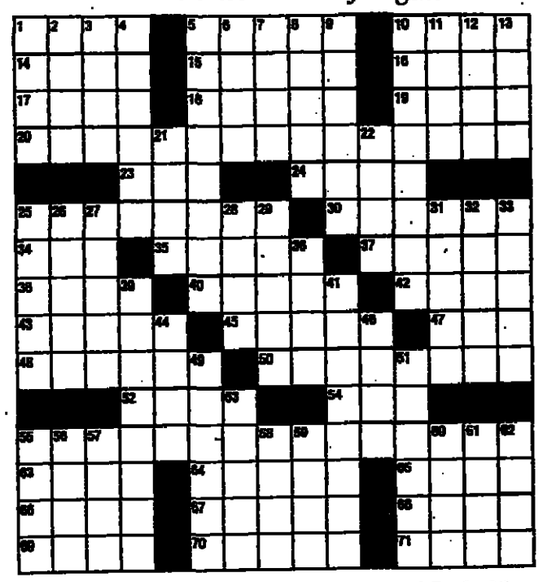


Audemars Piguet

Heinz Hasmann SA Genève

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CROSSWORD — By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

1 Summon to court
5 Raise
10 "... ——of human kindness"
14 Harem chambers
15 Rot-resistant wood
16 Bryce Canyon locale
17 Dwindle
18 Sierra ——
19 Detailed recital of events
20 Single's bloom?
23 Freudian topic
24 Singer Fitzgerald
25 Divided according to share
30 Madden
34 Charioteer Ben
35 British steer
37 Improvise
38 Conjunctions
40 Begin again
42 Pantomimist Jimmy ——: 1896-1960
43 Home of painter Duccio
45 Slow one
47 "Of Mice and ——"
48 Dress
50 "Pilgrim's Progress" is one
52 "Bird thou never ——"
54 ——es Salaam
55 Single's greenery?
63 Composer Novello
64 Poet's Muse
65 Phoenician deity
66 Pro —— publico
67 Lesions
68 Austen novel
69 Exchange
70 "... ——well/ It were done quickly": Macbeth
71 Little sea pike

DOWN

1 Word with honey or curry
2 Notion
3 Soft mineral
4 Book of the Bible
5 Voter
6 Spread
7 Repute
8 Follower of common or horse
9 Shrill
10 Spicy seed plants
11 "... Lose —— the Astor"
12 Como or Garda
13 Genghis or Aga
21 Oath in Edwardian days
22 Radius's partner
25 Aspect
26 Disagreement
27 Rank
28 Prefeast hours
29 Singer Summer
31 Place to be remembered
32 Donor
33 Black
36 Actress Patricia
39 Spring bloom
41 MacDowell's "To a ——"
44 —— in one's bonnet
46 Part of a tome
49 Hemingway
51 Diving birds
53 Cast
55 Game of marbles
56 Own
57 One of the Hebrides
58 Rhine tributary
59 Caesar's route
60 Incline
61 Any famous person
62 Jalousie item

Solution to Previous Puzzle

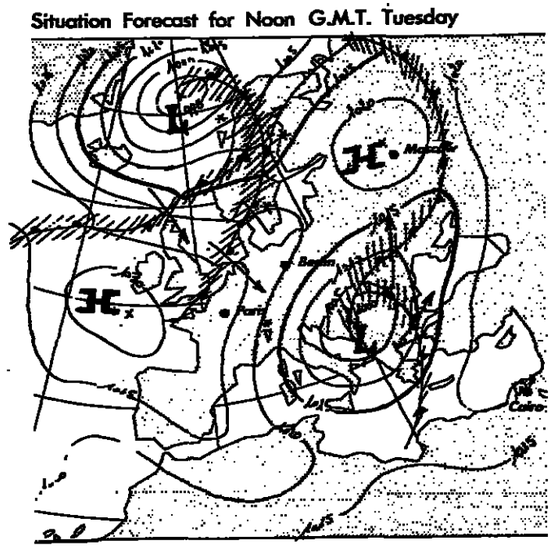
D	I	K	E		B	A	N	A	L		B	E	L	L
I	D	E	M		E	L	O	P	E		P	R	A	Y
S	E	R	E		R	I	N	E	S		R	I	C	E
C	A	R	R	Y	A	B	I	G	S	T	I	C	K	
			G	O	T	I	N		E	O	N			
B	E	C	E	D	E		A	N	N	O	T	A	T	E
E	X	U	D	E		P	L	E	E		S	T	A	R
C	I	T		L	O	E		A	D	A		O	P	A
A	L	E	C		R	A	S	P		G	A	L	E	S
P	E	B	O	R	A	T	E		G	R	I	L	S	E
		M	A	P		A	N	E	E	R				
H	I	T	T	H	E	L	I	N	E	H	A	R	D	
N	O	R	A		I	S	A	N	I		O	B	O	E
E	P	I	C		C	A	N	N	A		L	E	A	R
T	E	S	T		S	T	E	E	L		E	D	D	Y

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	16	61	Foggy	MADRID	14	57	Fair
AMSTERDAM	8	46	Cloudy	MIAMI	24	74	Fair
ANKARA	15	59	Cloudy	MILAN	14	57	Cloudy
ATHENS	20	68	Fair	MONTREAL	—3	27	Fair
BEIRUT	21	70	Cloudy	MOSCOW	9	48	Overcast
BELGRADE	8	46	Cloudy	MUNICH	4	39	Snow
BERLIN	6	43	Showers	NEW YORK	17	64	Fair
BRUSSELS	9	48	Fair	NICE	14	57	Fair
BUCHAREST	15	59	Overcast	OSLO	12	54	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	6	43	Showers	PARIS	8	46	overcast
CASABLANCA	19	66	Cloudy	PRAGUE	6	43	Showers
COPENHAGEN	8	46	Cloudy	ROME	11	52	Overcast
COSTA DEL SOL	20	68	Foggy	SOFIA	12	54	Cloudy
DUBLIN	12	54	Overcast	STOCKHOLM	9	48	Fair
EDINBURGH	9	48	Overcast	TEHRAN	25	77	Fair
FLORENCE	9	48	Overcast	TEL AVIV	23	73	Overcast
FRANKFURT	9	48	Rain	TOKYO	12	54	Rain
GENEVA	8	46	Rain	TUNIS	13	55	Cloudy
HELSINKI	5	41	Overcast	VIENNA	8	46	Showers
HOUSTON	27	81	Cloudy	WARSAW	10	50	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	18	64	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	21	70	Fair
LAS PALMAS	21	70	Cloudy	ZURICH	6	43	Stormy
LISBON	17	63	Foggy				
LONDON	10	50	Foggy				
LOS ANGELES	22	72	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT, Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Tuesday



U.S. Town's Officials Setting a Trap For Mouse Whose Roar Was Heard

MONTROSE, Colo., April 21 (AP) — The mouse of Montrose is an endangered specimen. The defiant mouse, who successfully fought federal bureaucrats, is may become extinct next month because officials feel the city needs a more dignified emblem.

In 1977, when the government decided western Colorado could do without a water project, there appeared banners and posters depicting a mouse backside to and with right arm raised in an obscene gesture to an eagle swooping down on him.

Government representatives changed their minds. The mouse was a hero and — the gesture eliminated but the militant stance retained — he became Montrose's unofficial mascot.

But two months ago, a new city council was installed and Councilman Ted Hermanns proposed looking for a new symbol. "I don't like people thinking we're defiant to the whole world," he said.

So Montrose citizens are waging a keep-the-mouse campaign. The council, however, has voted to select a new city symbol by May 23.

PEANUTS



B.C.



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY

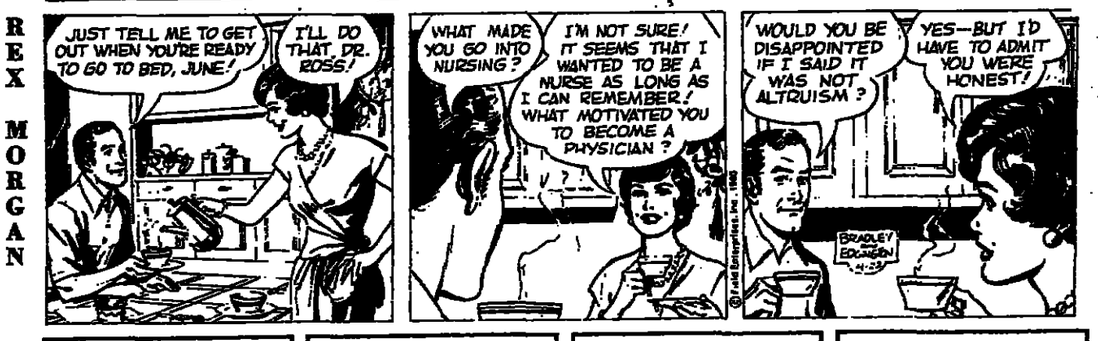


ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID

REX MORGAN



DOONESBURY



JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

VENIA

HEWLS

LETTEK

ENBOCK



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: IN THE

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: AMITY BLIMP WALRUS NAUGHT
Answer: Marriages don't go under when people get on this way—SWIMMINGLY

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

'DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

FREE TO CHOOSE

A Personal Statement

By Milton and Rose Friedman. Harcourt Brace Jovanovich. 338 pp. $9.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

THERE is nothing very new in Milton and Rose Friedman's "Free to Choose: A Personal Statement." It is a summing up by the Nobel laureate economist and his wife. So we have encountered much of its contents before, not only in Friedman's previous books, his columns in Newsweek magazine and an earlier volume, "Capitalism and Freedom" (on which he collaborated with his wife), but also in the arguments of the small but persevering band of spokesmen who have adhered to the tenets of free enterprise ever since, and despite, the coming of Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal.

What "Free to Choose" boils down to is a reaffirmation of the ideas of Scottish economist Adam Smith, in particular his observation in "The Wealth of Nations" that an individual who "intends only his own gain" is "led by an invisible hand to promote an end which was no part of his intention. Nor is it always the worse for the society that it was no part of it. By pursuing his own interest he frequently promotes that of society more effectually than when he really intends to promote it. I have never known much good done by those who affected to trade for the public good."

Now most Americans who have been raised at the foot of the New Deal have been taught that the manipulations of Adam Smith's invisible hand were not always so benign. Ever since the Industrial Revolution began, the invisible hand produced a minority of victims — the young, the old, the sick, the uneducated — which became a majority with the coming of the Great Depression of the 1930s.

But the Friedmans pronounce this view of history a myth. They argue that, with the repeal in England of the Corn Laws in 1846 and the transition to free trade, "the standard of life of the ordinary citizen" in Victorian England "improved dramatically — making all the more visible the remaining areas of poverty portrayed so movingly by Dickens and other contemporary novelists." They contend that "the era of the robber baron" in America has been falsely characterized — that, in fact, it was an age of great prosperity, when immigrants kept arriving and prospering through hard work, when the price of farmland rose steadily, when the charge of capitalism's heartlessness, epitomized by Vanderbilt's remark, "The public be damned," "is belied by the flowering of charitable activity in the United States."

As for the Great Depression: Far from signaling the palsy of the invisible hand, it was simply brought on by the stubborn refusal of the Federal Reserve System to increase the money supply, a duty the U.S. government had been assigned responsibility for in the Constitution, which directed it "To Coin money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin."

"However government's responsibility for the Depression was not recognized — either then or now," the Friedmans write. "Instead the Depression was widely interpreted as a failure of free market capitalism. That myth led the public to join the intellectuals in a changed view of the relative responsibilities of individuals and government. The view that government's role is to serve as an umpire to prevent individuals from coercing one another was replaced by the view that government's role is to serve as a parent charged with the duty of coercing some to aid others."

All the problems that confront the United States today — from inflation to what's wrong with the schools — stem from that shift in view of the role of government, the Friedmans contend. It only remains for Americans to kill the monster they have created in the federal bureaucracy — no easy task, but far from impossible, they believe — in order to experience a "rebirth of freedom."

Ten or 20 years ago, such an argument might have been greeted by the public with all the seriousness reserved for a pamphlet picked up at Knott's Berry Farm or an edition of broadcast by H.L. Hunt's "Life Line Foundation." But the Friedmans' book has a great deal going for it. To begin with, there is the prestige of the authors and the clarity and thoroughness with which they make their case for returning our trust to the free market's invisible hand. Then there is the attempt to capture the psychology of the U.S. public at the moment which they are appealing — a psychology of growing impatience with taxation and inflation, of a renewed sense of rivalry with alternative systems such as the Soviet Union's, and of impatience with what many perceive to be the ideological drift that has seemed to characterize America's political leadership ever since Watergate and the end of U.S. involvement in Vietnam.

Add to these considerations the fact that "Free to Choose" was prepared in conjunction with a Public Broadcasting Service 10-part television series with the same title and that in addition to the book the publisher is making available 15 devoted lectures titled "Milton Friedman Speaks," and it begins to become apparent that the Friedmans' statement doesn't constitute some tiny minority view.

Indeed it may well open the debates over the major question that the Friedmans contend now confronts us: Whether in the aftermath of Fabian Socialism and New Deal liberalism, whose wave has now crested, we move "toward greater freedom and limited government" in the spirit of Smith and Jefferson or toward an omnipotent monolithic government in the spirit of Marx and Mao. That vital matter has not yet been determined — either in the intellectual climate of opinion or for actual policy. To judge from the past, it will be determined by opinion first and policy will then follow suit."

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

DEEPLY embedded in the tradition of bridge and its forerunners, although somewhat disturbed by iconoclastic young experts of today, is the idea that one should lead the fourth-best, or fourth-highest, from a long suit. Who originated this plan is obscure, but it was current in the time of Cavendish in the mid-19th century. Before the Victorian age was over two whist players, independently, had worked out the sophisticated Rule of Eleven, which helps a declarer to calculate the number of cards on his right higher than the card led. The opening leader's partner can make similar calculations about the declarer's holding in the suit.

Bridge textbooks tend to dwell on this at some length, but give little attention to the other side of the coin. The opening leader's partner also plays fourth-best, whether he is returning the original suit or attacking in another direction. The other players can and do draw appropriate inferences from this.

The great English player-writer Victor Mollo, author of 23 books on the game, has recently pointed out some very subtle possibilities in this area. Suppose that in a no-trump contract the declarer is looking at the following suit combination:

NORTH
♡ 8 5 4
SOUTH
♡ Q 9 7

The right-hand opponent gains the lead in another suit and places the heart deuce on the table. South does not fancy his chances, but he can feel sure that East does not hold five cards or more, for his fourth-best card would not then be the deuce. A four-card holding is likely, and three is possible. On this basis the right play — the only one offering any real hope — is the queen, hoping that East has underled an ace-king combination.

But suppose East returns a slightly higher heart, which might be fourth-best from a five-card holding. Now the play of the queen may well be an error. If West has a doubleton ace or a doubleton king, South must play low to block the suit.

Now consider the diagramed deal, in which East defended the no-trump. North's three-club rebid was on the conservative side, but there was no obvious alternative. South carried on optimistically, three no-trump, an acceptable gamble contract that is almost sure to succeed if West has the club queen. Even if East has that crucial card the defense will have to find a way to take at least four heart tricks to defeat the contract.

West naturally led the spade four, and South won with the eight. He led the club ten for a finesse and was disappointed when this lost to the queen. Now the normal return for East was the heart deuce, which case South would have re- shoned, as already explained, to make the contract by playing queen.

But instead of returning the deuce of hearts East produced the six. This created the impression of a five-card suit, and after South beat him Sam thought South played low. He was hoping to block the suit by finding A-x or K-x on his left, but was disconcerted when the defense made four heart tricks to beat the contract.

The corollary of this occam wi East really does have a five-card suit, say A-J-10-6-2 or K-J-10-Now he should take the opportunity, returning the deuce to coax declarer into thinking he has a four-card suit. South will no doubt the queen, again falling victim the mandatory false-card.

NORTH(D)
♠ E 7
♡ 8 5 4
♢ A K
♣ A K J 9 7 6

WEST
♠ Q J 10 5 3
♡ J 10 3
♢ Q J 4
♣ 8 2

EAST
♠ 8 6 4
♡ A K 6 2
♢ 8 3 2
♣ Q 3

SOUTH
♠ A 9 2
♡ Q 9 7
♢ 10 9 7 6 5
♣ 10 4

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1♣	Pass	1♢	Pass
3♣	Pass	3 N.T.	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the spade queen.

Celtics Square Series With 76ers

Williams Excels as SuperSonics Oust Bucks

By Carrie Seidman

SEATTLE, April 21 (NYT) — The Seattle SuperSonics kept alive their hopes of becoming the first National Basketball Association team to win consecutive championships in more than a decade yesterday as they defeated the Milwaukee Bucks, 98-94, to capture the Western Conference semifinal series in the seventh game.

The Sonics banded together in a united effort against the Bucks, who had led the four-of-seven-game series by margins of 2-1 and 3-2. They open the Western Conference final series against the Lakers tomorrow night in Los Angeles.

Yesterday Gus Williams was the standout, scoring 33 points and hitting four free throws for Seattle's final points in the last 16 seconds to keep alive the possibility of the first repeat championship since the Boston Celtics of 1967-68 and 1968-69.

With the confidence that comes from having been there before, Williams, who has been in the playoffs in each of his five years in the league, sank two shots from the free-throw line with 16 seconds left to put the Sonics ahead, 96-92. Twelve seconds later, while trying to snare a pass from Dennis Johnson, Williams was fouled by Marques Johnson, and he went to the line without hesitation for two points to seal the victory.

Quick Work

"I took them fast, but it was for the better," said Williams, who also added four assists and two steals in 39 minutes of play. "All my concentration was on what I was doing, and I didn't want to wait for a distraction. I just put them through."

But Williams was not the only factor in the closely waged, physical contest before a capacity crowd of 14,050 in the Seattle Coliseum, which is not normally the Sonics' home. They played here yesterday because the Mariners were playing in the Kingdome.

Fred Brown, the veteran who tossed in the decisive basket in the Sonics' victory over the Bucks on Friday night in Milwaukee, hit three of his "downtown" jumpers two minutes into the final period, after the Bucks had gone ahead, 76-70. A follow-up shot by Williams and a top-of-the-key jumper by James Bailey helped the Sonics tie the score, 80-80. Brown hit two free throws with seven and a half minutes left to give Seattle the advantage they had taken into the final period.

The Sonics lost the lead only once thereafter, when Bob Lanier, who had 19 points for the Bucks, hit one of two free throws to put Milwaukee ahead, 83-82.

John Johnson finished with 13 points and 10 rebounds and played a big part in Seattle's taking a 51-50 lead at halftime. He limited the Bucks' leading scorer, Marques Johnson, to just 3-of-15 shooting and 8 points in the first half. Johnson did, however, wind up with a team-high 22 points.

John Johnson felt that experience was the key factor.

"We had that extra because championship teams have a way of reaching back somewhere," he said. "We played more instinctively than they did when the game was tight. They were more methodical, hesitant. There ain't no myth about it. We've done it every time our backs have been to the wall."

Marques Johnson, who scored 4 of the Bucks' final 6 points, tried to account for his poor start in the same way, placing the blame on himself.

"I was going to the basket," he said, "and I'd get there so quick I expected to be fouled. So I'd go up and kind of wait for a contact. Instead, I'd be up there by myself. The hesitation threw me off."

The Bucks still had an opportunity to win when they called time with 16 seconds left, trailing, 96-92. Brian Winters, who finished with 19 points, attempted a 3-point shot, which hit the rim and was deflected out of bounds by Milwaukee. John Johnson's behind-the-back inbound pass to Dennis Johnson bounced outside the line, and the Bucks' next possession resulted in 2 points as Lanier tipped in a floating layup by Dave Meyers.

That was to be Milwaukee's final basket, however. Despite his scoring and 15 rebounds, Lanier was disconsolate over a hook shot he missed with 1:50 left, which would have put his team within 2 points.

"It makes that one basket loom very big," said the center who led the Bucks to the Midwest Division championship after joining the team in February.

Celtics 96, 76ers 90

BOSTON, April 21 (AP) — Boston climaxed the third period with a 12-2 burst and, with Larry Bird firing in 31 points, the Celtics defeated the Philadelphia 76ers, 96-90, to even their Eastern Conference final at one game apiece.

Darryl Dawkins scored three consecutive field goals for Philadelphia to tie the game, 62-62, with 6:21 remaining in the third quarter.

But the 76ers would not hit another field goal the rest of the period, while Boston ran off to a 74-62 advantage heading into the final period. Rick Robey had six points during the surge and Nate Archibald added four, capping it with two free throws.

The 76ers made a final run after Dave Cowens hit a hook shot to open the fourth quarter.

The 76ers were led by Julius Erving with 24 points and Dawkins with 16. Dawkins and Bibby had been instrumental in Philadelpia's opening-game victory by combining for 40 points.

NBA Playoffs

WESTERN CONFERENCE
Semifinals
Phoenix vs. Los Angeles
(Best 4-of-7)
(Los Angeles wins series, 4-1)
April 8 — Los Angeles 119, Phoenix 110
April 9 — Los Angeles 131, Phoenix 128 (ot)
April 11 — Los Angeles 108, Phoenix 105
April 13 — Phoenix 127, Los Angeles 101
April 15 — Los Angeles 126, Phoenix 101
Seattle vs. Milwaukee
(Seattle wins series, 4-3)
April 8 — Seattle 114, Milwaukee 113 (ot)
April 9 — Milwaukee 114, Seattle 112 (ot)
April 11 — Milwaukee 95, Seattle 91
April 13 — Seattle 112, Milwaukee 107
April 15 — Milwaukee 108, Seattle 97
April 18 — Seattle 86, Milwaukee 85
April 20 — Seattle 98, Milwaukee 94
EASTERN CONFERENCE FINAL
(Best 4-of-7)
(Series tied, 1-1)
April 18 — Philadelphia 96, Boston 93
April 20 — Boston 96, Philadelphia 90
April 22 — Boston at Philadelphia
April 25 — Boston at Philadelphia
April 27 — Philadelphia at Boston
x-April 30 — Boston at Philadelphia
x-May 2 — Philadelphia at Boston
WESTERN CONFERENCE FINAL
Best 4-of-7)
April 22 — Seattle at Los Angeles
April 23 — Seattle at Los Angeles
April 25 — Los Angeles at Seattle
April 27 — Los Angeles at Seattle
x-April 30 — Seattle at Los Angeles
x-May 2 — Los Angeles at Seattle
x-May 4 — Seattle at Los Angeles
x-If necessary



United Press International

Marvelous Marv Hagler waits in a neutral corner after dropping Bobby (Boogaloo) Watts for the first time. Hagler won on a TKO after sending Watts to the canvass at the end of second round.

Hagler Beats Watts With TKO

PORTLAND, Maine, April 21 (UPI) — Marvin Hagler floored Bobby (Boogaloo) Watts twice in the second round and scored a technical knockout yesterday in a bout billed as a tune-up for the southpaw's world middleweight title shot.

Replays of the bout showed that the second knockdown occurred with three seconds remaining in the round, but timekeeper Francis (Babe) Anderson apparently failed to sound the bell when time expired.

Fighters are saved by the bell under Maine boxing rules, but referee Rene Laliberty ruled a TKO for Hagler at 2:59 into the round.

The victory over Watts avenged a loss Hagler suffered to the Philadelphian in 1976. Hagler is ranked as the No. 1 middleweight contender.

"All we want is the championship," Hagler told the crowd of 2,632 at the Cumberland County Civic Center when the TKO was announced. "We want to bring it back to New England."

The World Boxing Association has stipulated that the winner of the May 24 title bout beween champion Alan Minter and Vito Antuofermo must fight Hagler within 90 days or forfeit half the crown — providing Hagler retains his No. 1 challenger ranking.

A right uppercut by Hagler set up the taller Watts for the first knockdown midway through the second round, which came on a left to the head.

The second knockdown came on a straight right to the head while Watts was pinned against the ropes.

Watts staggered up at the count of eight, then sank back down on one knee, apparently after the bell should have sounded.

But Sam Michael, chairman of the Maine State Athletic Commission, confirmed the TKO ruling.

Michael promoted the 1965 rematch between Sonny Liston and Muhammad Ali, then known as Cassius Clay, in Lewiston, Maine. That bout was marred by controversy and apparent discrepancies in the timekeeping.

Sabres Eliminate Black Hawks in 4 Games

CHICAGO, April 21 (AP) — Third-period goals by Richard Martin and Gil Perreault last night lifted Buffalo to a 3-2 National Hockey League victory over the Chicago Black Hawks and gave the Sabres a four-game sweep of their quarterfinal Stanley Cup playoff series.

Martin's goal at 8:47 of the final period tied the game, 2-2, and Perreault, assisted by Martin, scored the winner at 16:54.

Ric Seiling picked up a loose puck, carried it down the right side of the ice, then dropped a pass back to Perreault, who fed Martin for a 30-footer that tied the game.

Bob Murray gave Chicago a 1-0 lead at 13:26 of the first period when he let fly on a breakaway. The puck hit the glove of the Buffalo goalie, Bob Sauve, and skipped over his shoulder into the net. The goal, Murray's second in playoff action, was assisted by Grant Mulvey.

Tom Lysiak's power play goal, assisted by Doug Wilson and Murray, midway through the second period gave the Black Hawks a 2-0 advantage. It was set up when the Sabres were assessed a penalty for having too many men on the ice.

The penalty took away Buffalo's one-man advantage, gained when Chicago's Ted Bulley was sent to the penalty box for holding. When Bulley returned to the ice, 59 seconds remained on the Sabres' penalty, which was being served by John Van Boxmeer.

The game was delayed for several minutes late in the second period when a fight erupted and resulted in two players on each team being sent to the penalty box. Both teams were skating two men short when Van Boxmeer's shot from the right point at 19:32 of the period got past the Chicago goalie, Tony Esposito, to cut the lead to 2-1.

Rangers 4, Flyers 2

In New York, Ron Duguay scored three goals to help the New York Rangers stay alive with a 4-2 triumph over the Philadelphia Flyers.

Phil Esposito scored his 61st career playoff goal and two assists while Don Maloney had three assists as the Rangers cut the Flyers' series edge to 3-1.

Duguay got the Rangers started on a power play at 5:05 of the first period, sending the rebound of Maloney's shot past the Philadelphia goalie, Pete Peeters, just six seconds after the Flyers' Bill Barber had been sent off for interference.

The Flyers had killed their last 30 power plays, and the Rangers had gone without a goal in their last 16 advantages.

Rick MacLeish pulled Philadelphia even at 13:10 of the session, intercepting Ron Greschner's blind pass and skimming a 40-foot shot past the New York goalie, John Davidson. Duguay scored his second goal of the game on a power play at 5:02 of the second session, and Esposito tied Jacques Lemaire for sixth place on the all-time playoff goal-scoring list with a tip-in at 9:26.

That gave New York a 3-1 lead, and Duguay added his third of the game at 5:42 of the third period, when Ed Johnstone's shot glanced in off his chest.

Reggie Leach's goal pulled the Flyers within 4-2 with 4:28 to play.

Canadiens 5, North Stars 1

In Bloomington, Minn., a pair of goals by Rejean Houle powered the Montreal Canadiens to a 5-1 victory over the Minnesota North Stars, squaring their quarterfinal series at two games apiece.

The triumph was the second straight for the Canadiens at the Met Center following two losses in the Montreal Forum last week.

Houle's second goal of the night at 7:15 of the third period gave the Canadiens a 3-1 lead three minutes after a goal by Minnesota's Steve Christoff had cut a 2-0 margin to one goal.

Yvon Lambert scored his eighth goal of the playoffs at 11:40 on a deflection, however, to kill any thoughts of a late comeback.

Houle opened the scoring with his third goal of the playoffs on a power play at 6:33 of the first period. Steve Shutt made it 2-0 at 13:34 of the second period after warding off a body check and firing over goalie Gilles Meloche from the right faceoff circle.

Christoff, a former U.S. Olympic star, collected his fourth goal of the series at 4:15 of the final period on a slap shot from just inside the blue line.

But then Houle put the Canadiens up by two goals, Lambert made it 4-1 and Rod Langway capped the scoring for Montreal with 28 seconds left in the game.

NHL Playoffs

QUARTERFINAL ROUND
(All Best 4-of-7)
Philadelphia vs. N.Y. Rangers
(Philadelphia leads series, 3-1)
April 16 — Philadelphia 2, N.Y. Rangers 1
April 17 — Philadelphia 4, N.Y. Rangers 1
April 19 — Philadelphia 3, N.Y. Rangers 0
April 20 — N.Y. Rangers 4, Philadelphia 2
April 22 — N.Y. Rangers at Philadelphia
April 24 — Philadelphia at N.Y. Rangers
April 26 or 27 — N.Y. Rangers at Philadelphia
Buffalo vs. Chicago
(Buffalo wins series, 4-0)
April 16 — Buffalo 5, Chicago 0
April 17 — Buffalo 6, Chicago 4
April 19 — Buffalo 2, Chicago 1
April 20 — Buffalo 3, Chicago 2
Montreal vs. Minnesota
(Series tied, 2-2)
April 16 — Minnesota 3, Montreal 0
April 17 — Minnesota 4, Montreal 1
April 19 — Montreal 5, Minnesota 0
April 20 — Montreal 5, Minnesota 1
April 22 — Minnesota at Montreal
April 24 — Montreal at Minnesota
April 26 or 27 — Minnesota at Montreal
Boston vs. N.Y. Islanders
(Islanders lead series, 3-0)
April 16 — N.Y. Islanders 2, Boston 1 (ot)
April 17 — N.Y. Islanders 5, Boston 4 (ot)
April 19 — N.Y. Islanders 5, Boston 3
April 21 — Boston at N.Y. Islanders
April 22 — N.Y. Islanders at Boston
April 24 — Boston at N.Y. Islanders
April 26 or 27 — N.Y. Islanders at Boston
if necessary

Watson Is Penalized But Wins by 3 Shots

By John S. Radosta

CARLSBAD, Calif., April 21 (NYT) — Tom Watson took a stroll in the park yesterday and won the Tournament of Champions by three strokes. He would have won by five shots if he had not violated the rules of golf by giving advice to Lee Trevino, his playing partner, at the wrong time and place — that is, during competition.

Until the advice incident the only matter of interest was who would finish second. As it turned out, it was Jim Colbert.

Watson's one-over-par 73, which included the two-stroke penalty, gave him a 72-hole total of 276, 12 under par for the La Costa Country Club. Colbert posted 70-279.

George Burns made a strong try for second place with a 66, the best round of the day. His total of 281 tied him for third with Curtis Strange, who scored 67. Lou Graham, winner of three tournaments last season, had a chance for second place until he bogeyed the final two holes for 72-282.

The Tournament of Champions, open only to players who have won tournaments within the last year, is sponsored by Mutual of New York. It carries a purse of $300,000, divided this time among only 30 players.

3d Victory of Year

This is Watson's third victory this season. His $54,000 first prize raised his season's winnings to $201,525. In the nine tournaments he has played in this year, he has finished in the top 10 six times.

The advice incident was, indirectly, the result of efforts by the PGA Tour and television networks to boost declining ratings by using various kinds of gimmicks, such as attaching microphones to the players' clothing.

Yesterday's incident happened as Bob Goalby, a former tournament player and now a commentator for NBC Sports, was interviewing Trevino on the 13th tee. Trevino said that as they were walking off the 12th tee, Watson suggested that Trevino was hooking.

A television viewer called the club and eventually the word got to Jack Tuthill, tournament director of the PGA Tour. Tuthill met Watson at the scoring tent beside the 18th green, and Watson freely acknowledged his indiscretion. Tuthill assessed the two-stroke penalty, adding it to Watson's 4 at the par-4 13th.

Watson said later the advice was totally innocent, offered out of friendship for Trevino, with whom he enjoys playing.

"Rules are made to be followed, and yes, I violated the rules," Watson said. "I will not do it again. As for Lee, that's it for the microphones."

Although this was a tournament of winners, much of the golf was lackluster, and there was some less-than-best effort. One reason is that there is a lark ambiance in this event, a welcome respite from the weekly grind of the regular tour. With the sponsors picking up all expenses, it was nearly impossible for players and their wives to spend a dollar in this resort-spa complex. Also, there was no cut, which meant that last place was good for an assured $3,200.

Watson said he hit the ball well but could have turned in a lower score if he had been able to make a few more putts. He entered the final round at 13 under par and, with a five-stroke lead, he did not need to extend himself. He played the first 11 holes in par. Then he went to 15 under with birdies at No. 12, where he sank a five-foot putt, and No. 15, where he holed an 18-foot putt.

After a bogey on the 16th, where he was bunkered, Watson completed his round with a 71, which then climbed to 73 after Tuthill added the two strokes to Watson's score.

Colbert's check for $34,000 pushed his winnings to $127,692, the first time he has ever topped $100,000 in one season. His card included five birdies against a double bogey on the 16th and a bogey at the second.

Transactions

BASEBALL
National League
ATLANTA BRAVES—Placed Biff Pocoroba, catcher, on the 15-day disabled list. Recalled Bruce Benedict, catcher, from Richmond of the International League.
FOOTBALL
National Football League
PHILADELPHIA EAGLES—Signed Ravfield Wright, offensive tackle.

Carter Hits Winning Sacrifice Fly

Expos Overcome Phillies in 9th

From Agency Dispatches

MONTREAL, April 21 — Gary Carter's sacrifice fly in the ninth inning yesterday scored Andre Dawson and lifted the Montreal Expos to a come-from-behind 7-6 victory over the Philadelphia Phillies.

Dawson led off the ninth with a walk, and after Ellis Valentine struck out, moved to third when Larry Parrish singled to center and Garry Maddox bobbled the ball. Carter then followed with his sacrifice fly.

Elias Sosa won his second game of the year without a loss, while Tug McGraw (0-1) was tagged with the loss.

Greg Luzinski hit his third homer of the year for the Phillies in the sixth inning and Bake McBride and Maddox each drove in a pair of runs for Philadelphia. Dawson and Valentine homered for Montreal in the first inning.

Reds 5, Braves 3

In Atlanta, George Foster's two-run homer off reliever Larry Bradford (0-1) in the eighth lifted Cincinnati to a 5-3 victory over Atlanta.

Pirates 6, Cardinals 3

In Pittsburgh, Dave Parker hit a three-run home-run off Pete Vuckovich in the second to propel Pittsburgh over St. Louis, 6-3. Parker's homer capped a five-run eruption off Vuckovich, a winner in two prior starts.

Cubs 6, Mets 3

In Chicago, Ivan DeJesus' tie-breaking single keyed a three-run seventh to lead Chicago to a 6-3 victory over New York and a sweep of their three-game series.

Giants 5, Padres 1

In San Francisco, John Montefusco won his first game since July, and Larry Herndon hit a double and a triple as San Francisco downed San Diego, 5-1.

Dodgers 4, Astros 2

In Los Angeles, Rudy Law singled past second baseman Joe Morgan to score pitcher Jerry Reuss in the bottom of the eighth, breaking a 2-2 tie and giving Los Angeles a 4-2 victory over Houston.

Yankees 9, Brewers 5

In the American League, in New York, relief pitcher Bill Castro threw to third base with no one covering, letting in two runs in the eighth inning and helping New York to defeat Milwaukee, 9-5.

Red Sox 6, Rangers 5

In Boston, Carl Yastrzemski singled with the bases loaded in the 11th, boosting Boston to a 6-5 victory over Texas.

Blue Jays 5, Indians 3

In Cleveland, Dave Lemanczyk won his first game since last July 28 as Otto Velez hit a three-run homer and Toronto beat Cleveland, 5-3.

Twins 4, Marines 3

In Seattle, Roy Smalley drove in two runs with a homer and a double, and Mike Cubbage hit a two-run homer to lift Minnesota to a 4-3 victory over Seattle.

Royals 9, Tigers 6

In Detroit, George Brett and U.L. Washington homered and Pete LeCock drove in three runs as Kansas City defeated Detroit, 9-6.

A's 6, Angels 1
A's 8, Angels 2

In Oakland, Rickey Henderson stole home in the first inning and broke a 1-1 tie with a two-run triple in the third, pacing Oakland to an 8-2 rout of California and a sweep of a doubleheader. Matt Keough pitched a five-hitter in Oakland's 6-1 victory in the first game.

White Sox 9, Orioles 6

In Baltimore, Marv Foley's ninth-inning single scored Harold Baines from second with the tie-breaking run and triggered a three-run uprising that gave Chicago a 9-6 victory over Baltimore.

Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE
(First Game)

California	000 100 000— 1 5 3
Oakland	213 000 00x— 6 10 0

Knapp, Martinez (3), LaRoche (7), Montague (8) and Downing; Keough and Newman. W—Keough (3-0). L—Knapp (0-1).

(Second Game)

California	100 000 001— 2 7 2
Oakland	105 200 00x— 8 12 1

Tanana, Barr (3), Clear (x) and Downing, Donohue (5); McCatty and Heath. W—McCatty (2-2). L—Tanana (11).

Minnesota	100 200 010— 4 8 1
Seattle	200 000 010— 3 8 0

Redfern, Verhoeven (6), Marshall (8) and Wynegar; Parrott and Stinson. W—Redfern (1-1). L—Parrott (1-2). HRs—Minnesota, Cubbage (1). Smalley (4); Seattle, Bochte (2).

Kansas City	510 110 010— 9 11 1
Detroit	050 001 000— 6 10 2

Gura, Martin (2), Quisenberry (6) and Wathan; Schatzeder, Tobik (5), Billingham (9) and Parrish. W—Martin (1-1). L—Schatzeder (0-3). HRs—Kansas City, Brett (2), Washington (1).

Milwaukee	000 311 000— 5 10 1
New York	120 000 14x— 9 13 1

Travers, Cleveland (3), Augustine (7), Castro (8) and Moore; Guidry, Davis (6) and Cerone. W—Davis (1-1). L— Augustine (0-1). HRs—New York, Randolph (1), Soderholm (1), Cerone (1), Jackson (2); Milwaukee, Ogilvie (r), Lezcano (3).

Toronto	400 000 001— 5 11 0
Cleveland	000 000 300— 3 5 0

Lemanczyk, Garvin (7), McLaughlin (8) and Davis; Denny, Stanton (8) and Hassey. W—Lemanczyk (1-2). L—Denny (0-1). HRs—Toronto, Velez (2); Cleveland, Hassey (1).

Texas	002 102 000 00— 5 8 0
Boston	040 001 000 01— 6 15 0

Medich, Devine (3), Kern (6) and Sundberg; Rainey, Drago (6), Burgmeier (7) and Fisk. W—Burgmeier (1-0). L— Kern (1-1). HR—Texas, Rivers (1).

Chicago	300 201 003— 9 19 2
Baltimore	001 203 000— 6 11 1

Trout, Proly (4), Wortham (8), Farmer (9) and Foley; D. Martinez, Stewart (2), Stoddard (9) and Dempsey. W—Wortham (2-0). L—Stewart (0-2). HRs—Chicago, Johnson (3); Baltimore, DeCinces (2).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

San Diego	000 100 000— 1 8 0
San Francisco	210 200 00x— 5 9 1

Wise, D' Acquisto (1), Muro (5), Shirley (7) and Tenace; Montefusco and May. W—Montefusco (1-2). L—Wise (1-1). HR—San Francisco, Evans (2).

Houston	000 000 200— 2 7 1
Los Angeles	101 000 02x— 4 5 0

Niekro and Pujols; Sutcliffe, Reuss (7) and Scioscia. W—Reuss (2-0). L—Niekro (1-1).

St. Louis	000 010 020— 3 10 0
Pittsburgh	050 010 00x— 6 10 1

Vuckovich, Head (5), Thomas (6), Sykes (7), Littell (8) and Simmons; Rooker, Romo (6), Jackson (8), Tekulve (8) and Ott. W—Rooker (2-0). L— Vuckovich (0-1). HR—Pittsburgh, Parker (2).

New York	100 110 000— 3 8 2
Chicago	200 010 30x— 6 11 1

Swan, Kobel (7), Pocoila (8) and Stearns; Reuschel, Tidrow (8) and Foote. W—Reuschel (1-1). L—Kobel (0-1). HR— Chicago, Ontiveros (1).

Cincinnati	021 000 020— 5 6 2
Atlanta	000 111 000— 3 5 2

Seaver, Bair (7), Tomlin (7), Hume (x) and Werner; Boggs, Bradford (8), Hrabosky (9) and Nolan. W—Tomlin (2-0). L—Bradford (0-1). HRs—Cincinnati, Foster (3); Atlanta, Murphy (2).

Philadelphia	100 021 110— 6 10 1
Montreal	300 000 211— 7 14 2

Larch, LaGrow (7), McGraw (8) and Boone; Lee, Bahnsen (7), Palmer (8), Fryman (8), Sosa (9) and Carter. W— Sosa (2-0). L—McGraw (0-1). HRs— Montreal, Dawson (2), Valentine (2); Philadelphia, Luzinski (3).

Boston Marathon Captured By Rodgers for 4th Time

From Agency Dispatches

BOSTON, April 21 — Bill Rodgers today became only the second man in history to win three consecutive Boston Marathons, taking command of the race just before Heartbreak Hill and coasting downhill for an easy triumph.

Rodgers, who took the lead 15 miles into the race during a downhill stretch in Newton Lower Falls, finished the 26-mile, 385-yard course in a time of 2:12.11, his slowest winning time in four victories.

Marco Marchei of Italy, who ran his first marathon last October, placed second at 2:13.21. Ron Tabb, an American, finished third.

It was Rodgers' fourth Boston Marathon victory in the past six years, having won his first in 1975, when he surprised the running world with a time of 2:09.55, then an American record. He bettered that mark last year with a 2:09.07.

Other four-time winners include Clarence DeMar and Girard Kote and only DeMar had won three straight marathons.

Rodgers was not even in the top ten after the first check point at Framingham, 6¾ miles into the race, but he moved to eighth place at the Natick check point, 10¾ miles into the race.

But when the runners moved through Wellesley, halfway through the race, Rodgers trailed only Kirk Pfeffer, runner-up at New York. Rodgers finally made his move with 11 miles left when the course took a markedly downhill turn and the 32-year-old runner could take advantage of his strength.

By the time Rodgers cleared the last of the three hills in Newton, the famed Heartbreak Hill, he had moved to a resounding 90-second advantage over Marchei. The rest of the course, a part of which runs in front of Rodgers' running store and favorite training area, was all downhill, making the race a battle for second place.

"They really drove me on," Rodgers said of the crowd immediately after the race. "I felt that I was strong. I raced real hard to make my breakaway . . . The last eight miles was sheer willpower. I got cramps the last six miles. I didn't know if I was going to make it."

Rodgers blamed the warm, sunny day for his slower-than-last-year performance. He repeated his fondness for overcast, cool days.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	5	4	.556	—
Baltimore	5	5	.500	½
Milwaukee	4	4	.500	½
Toronto	4	4	.500	½
New York	4	6	.400	1½
Cleveland	2	6	.250	2½
Detroit	2	8	.200	3½
West				
Oakland	8	3	.727	—
Texas	7	3	.700	½
Chicago	7	3	.700	½
Seattle	7	5	.583	1½
Kansas City	5	5	.500	2½
Minnesota	5	7	.417	3½
California	4	6	.400	3½

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East	W	L	Pct.	GB
Pittsburgh	6	3	.667	—
Chicago	5	3	.625	½
Philadelphia	4	4	.500	1½
Montreal	4	4	.500	1½
St. Louis	4	6	.400	2½
New York	3	6	.333	3
West				
Cincinnati	10	1	.909	—
Houston	7	3	.700	2½
San Diego	6	5	.545	4
Los Angeles	4	7	.364	6
San Francisco	4	7	.364	6
Atlanta	1	9	.100	8½

Soccer Player Dies

BORDEAUX, France, April 21 (UPI) — Midfielder Omar Sahnoun, 25, died of a heart attack today while practicing with his French First Division Bordeaux soccer team.

Leaders

AMERICAN LEAGUE
(Based on 25 At-Bats)

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Bochte Sea	12	41	10	19	.463
Gross Oak	10	25	3	10	.400
Molitor Mil	8	32	7	12	.375
Revering Oak	10	32	6	12	.375
Meyer Sea	11	43	7	16	.372
Rivers Tex	10	43	8	16	.372
Summers Det	9	27	5	10	.370
Watson NY	10	38	5	14	.368
L. Johnson Chi	10	38	4	14	.368
Yount Mil	8	31	8	11	.355

Home Runs
Singleton, Baltimore, 4; Smalley, Minnesota, 4; Lezcano, Milwaukee, 3; Mayberry, Toronto, 3; Rudi, California, 3; L. Johnson, Chicago, 3.
Runs Batted In
Gamble, New York, 12; L. Johnson, Chicago, 12; Smalley, Minnesota, 11; Murray, Baltimore, 10; Lezcano, Milwaukee, 10.
Pitching (2 Decisions)
Keough, Oakland, 2-0, 1.000; Palmer, Baltimore, 2-0, 1.000; Frost, California, 2-0, 1.000; Wortham, Chicago, 2-0, 1.000; Corbett, Minnesota, 2-0, 1.000; Norris, Oakland, 2-0, 1.000; Bannister, Seattle, 2-0, 1.000; Honeycutt, Seattle, 2-0, 1.000.

NATIONAL LEAGUE
(Based on 25 At-Bats)

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Cromartie Mtl	8	31	4	15	.484
Buckner Chi	8	34	5	16	.471
RSmith LA	10	42	6	19	.452
Reitz StL	10	34	2	15	.441
Kingman Chi	8	31	8	12	.387
Cabell Hin	10	37	5	14	.378
Boone Phi	8	32	4	12	.375
Kennedy Cin	11	35	3	13	.371
J. Cruz Hin	10	35	10	13	.371
Hendrick StL	10	39	6	14	.359

Home Runs
Kingman, Chicago, 5; Martin, Chicago, 3; Cromartie, Montreal, 3; Luzinski, Philadelphia, 3; Foster, Cincinnati, 3.
Runs Batted In
Kingman, Chicago, 13; Winfield, San Diego, 12; Hendrick, St.Louis, 10; Concepcion, Cincinnati, 10; 5 Tied With 9.
Pitching (2 Decisions)
Lamp, Chicago, 2-0, 1.000; Soto, Montreal, 2-0, 1.000; Carlton, Philadelphia, 2-0, 1.000; Jackson, Pittsburgh, 2-0, 1.000; Rooker, Pittsburgh, 2-0, 1.000; LaCoss, Cincinnati, 2-0, 1.000; Pastore, Cincinnati, 2-0, 1.000; Tomlin, Cincinnati, 2-0, 1.000; Forsch, Houston, 2-0, 1.000; Richard, Houston, 2-0, 1.000; Reuss, Los Angeles, 2-0, 1.000; Fingers, San Diego, 2-0, 1.000; Blue, San Francisco, 2-0, 1.000

Red Smith

Out of the Wood and Into the Derby

NEW YORK, April 21 (NYT) — Genuine Risk is rejoining the ladies, Colonel Moran is staying close to home as all colonels should and the Kentucky Derby is beginning to look like a prep race for the Preakness. These are the chief developments resulting from the 56th running of the Wood Memorial, New York's final exam for candidates for the racing Triple Crown.

Up to 5:28 p.m. last Saturday, Genuine Risk stood a chance of becoming the second filly to win the Kentucky Derby in that gaudy event's 105 years, the only one since Regret romped home just 65 years ago; the first to try it since Silver Spoon ran fifth in 1959. On Saturday she finished third in the Wood, a head behind Colonel Moran and another length and a half behind Plugged Nickle, and that was enough to convince her trainer that a filly's place was among fillies.

Turning her comely back on the colts, Genuine Risk will aim for the distaff Triple Crown — the Acorn on May 24, the Mother Goose June 8 and the Coaching Club American Oaks June 28.

Once Is Enough

"I found out what I wanted to learn Saturday," said LeRoy Jolley, the trainer. "There's no sense in shipping her 1,000 miles to find it out again, as long as I couldn't beat him Saturday."

"Him" is Plugged Nickle, who will probably go into the Derby as the solid favorite even if Rockhill Native or Prince Valiant should run a hole in the wind in the Blue Grass Stakes next Thursday.

Tommy Kelly, who trains Colonel Moran for Townsend Martin and Plugged Nickle for John Schiff, spoke to both owners by telephone yesterday morning. He and Martin decided that Colonel Moran would pass up Louisville and try instead for the Withers at Aqueduct May 10 and maybe the Preakness a week later. Also lurking in the Maryland underbrush waiting for the Derby horses to sort themselves out and come East for the Preakness, is Codex, the Tartan Stable star who won the Santa Anita and Hollywood Derbys but wasn't nominated for the big one at Churchill Downs.

Relieved of the responsibility of getting two horses ready for the Derby, Kelly breakfasted on shrimp soup in Barn 22 at Belmont before 11 o'clock Mass yesterday. "I guess," he said, "Saturday was the greatest day I ever had. It's tough enough to win one race. But to win three with two seconds!"

Lucrative Race

Besides sending Plugged Nickle and Colonel Moran out to run one-two in the Wood, Tommy Moran out to win the third race, Newssaddled Far Out East to win the sixth and Rabmab to take second money in the seventh. Loot for the day was $158,810.

There were no reports of injuries and no complaints about the way Plugged Nickle drifted out in the homestretch. His errant route home was no help at all to Genuine Risk. Some witnesses felt she could have been second if the winner hadn't forced her to duck in rather abruptly. Evidently the stewards suspected that might be so, for they switched on the "Inquiry" sign and reviewed films before declaring Plugged Nickle's length-and-a-half score official.

Plugged Nickle drifted out winning the Florida Derby, too, but then he was six lengths ahead of his field. Kelly said he didn't know what made the colt do this and thought maybe the horse resented being whipped. He said Plugged Nickle had straightened out when Buck Thornburg was just waving the stick past his right eye.

"He might have been getting tired, too," Tommy said. "Giving away all that ground on the first turn had to take something out of him." Starting 10 stalls out from the rail, Plugged Nickle had to outrun horses inside him in the short dash to the clubhouse turn. "I was the most shocked person in the stands when I saw him in front turning into the backstretch," Kelly said. "They went the first quarter in 23 and change, and he must've gone a couple of ticks faster than that to make the lead."

Though the Wood's second and third finishers are out of the Derby, Barry Schwartz will buy a ticket to Louisville with some of the $8,730 Degenerate Jon collected in fourth money. Joe Trovato, the reformed saxophone player who trains Degenerate Jon, will ship the dark gray colt as a traveling companion for Plugged Nickle late this week.

There also remained a possibility that John Galbreath might decide to send Inland Voyager to Kentucky, too. Inland Voyager, fifth in the Wood, has not won a stakes but Lou Roudinello was waiting to consult the owner and Angel Cordero, the jockey, before making a final decision. Galbreath likes to support the classics and sometimes he wins them.

Derby Picture

Except for the elimination of Colonel Moran and Genuine Risk, the Wood made no major changes in the Derby picture. If it discouraged owners of the also-rans — Dunham's Gift, Googolplex, Jonie's Chief, Lunar Ray, Bucksplasher and Current Legend — there had been no reason for them to be wildly optimistic before the race. Maybe some of them will take a shot anyway, on the theory that this is a year when the roof could fall in on any 3-year-old any day.

Plugged Nickle has run only one fast race in his life and he was second in that one, beaten by four lengths when Gold Stage went six furlongs at Hialeah in 1:09 4-5. Still, that was his only defeat in his last seven races. He has been worse than second only once in an 11-race career, is unbeaten in five tests at a mile or more.

Saturday was big at Aqueduct — 44,814 in attendance with a mutuel handle of $5,908,811, more than $100,000 over the record for a Wood Memorial day. When a track sends out thousands of letters offering free admission, free parking and a free daily double bet, not everybody can afford to stay away.

There remain about 30 horses regarded as possible Derby starters. Of them all, Plugged Nickle has been the most consistent. He'll have one other factor going for him in the Derby: bear out, lug in or put half the field over the fence, he won't be disqualified.

Art Buchwald

Prime (Rate) Time On Evening News

WASHINGTON — Almost every evening on the news the anchorman announces that one of the major banks has raised or cut its prime interest rate. But if you watch carefully, it's never the same bank two nights in a row. One evening Cronkite will say, "Chase Manhattan Bank today raised it's prime rate to 18 percent." The next evening he'll announce, "The First National Bank of Chicago has increased the prime to 18½," followed by a further bulletin the next day that, "Citibank said today it will now charge 19 percent to its favored customers." You can assume that if one major bank raises the interest rates, the others will follow suit.



Buchwald

* * *

Has it ever occurred to anyone that it's always a different bank that takes the lead in raising interest rates every night? It has to me.

I have no proof of this, but I wouldn't be surprised if the major banks have a deal with each other so one bank won't take all the flack for upping the prime rate every night. I suspect there are conversations going on like this every day.

"Hello, George? Ed here at Manufacturers Hanover. I believe it's the Bank of America's turn to raise the prime tomorrow."

"Let me check the schedule. No, it says here it's Citibank's turn. If you recall, we raised it last Thursday."

"Citibank said the man who raises the prime at their main office has the flu and was wondering if your guy would announce the raise tomorrow and they'll raise it when your turn comes around again."

"I'd like to help them out but I think it would look bad if we were the first to raise it two weeks in a row. Did you call Irving at Irving Trust?"

"Yes. He said he was playing golf tomorrow and couldn't do it. David Rockefeller's out of the country so Chase Manhattan can't do it. Do you have any ideas?"

"What about one of the Riggs Banks in Washington. They're small, but they might like the publicity."

"We thought about Riggs, but the problem is if one of the major banks doesn't announce the first increase, the public might not take us seriously."

"On the other hand, if we don't stick to the schedule we could have two major banks announcing a rate increase at the same time — or worse, no one will announce a price rate increase that day, and we'll all be in the soup."

* * *

"I agree with you. I think we should tell Citibank they have to raise the prime when it's their turn, or get out of the banking business."

"While I've got you on the phone, the Continental Bank of Chicago failed to raise its prime yesterday after Morgan Guaranty announced they were raising theirs."

"Those dirty rats. They're trying to make us all look bad. I think we should report them to the American Bankers Association."

"My thoughts exactly. Their excuse is that they missed the evening news last night and didn't know Morgan Guaranty had raised it."

"That's malarkey. They know we raise it every day. I suspect they're just trying to steal customers from the rest of us."

"I wouldn't put it past them. Continental never was a team player. Well, it's been good talking to you. If Citibank gives me a hard time about raising the prime tomorrow, I'll call Gerry at Wells Fargo. He's been screaming that his bank hasn't been the first to raise interest rates since last summer, and his customers are starting to think that Fargo has lost its clout."

Bronze Age Urns Found

BELGRADE (AP) — A necropolis with 60 preserved urns dating from the Bronze Age was discovered on a construction site in Pancevo, near here, the Yugoslav Tanjug news agency reported. The discovery was made as workers were setting up foundations for new oil refineries in the area close to other locations rich in stone-age artifacts.

Daydreams

Recent Research Indicates They Are Useful And May Even Be Necessary to Your Health

You get into bed, turn out the light and suddenly remember your mother's birthday is tomorrow and you haven't yet sent a card.

You are plodding to work through snowy streets and your mind wanders to that Caribbean vacation you'd love to take and how you might pay for it.

At the dinner table, you suddenly hear your son say, "Well, what's your answer?" But you never heard the question because you were having a mental argument with your boss.

Stuck on a long line at the airport, you while away the endless minutes wondering what you'd say or do if your old boyfriend were on the plane.

By Jane E. Brody

NEW YORK (NYT) — Daydreams, those thoughts that leap unbidden into your mind. Though they have long been disparaged as signs of hidden hostility, repressed sexuality and neurosis or as simply a waste of time, recent studies of daydreams have shown them to be an extremely useful — perhaps essential — human phenomenon.

Daydreams, these studies show, are not just the idle fluff of an empty mind. They can help you solve current problems, prepare for future events, ward off tension, relieve boredom, dispel fear, dissipate anger and lift depression. They can help to build self-esteem and may even increase the chances for success. Many sports figures spur themselves on to victory by imagining the act of winning.

Changing Moods

Even those daydreams that might be described as bizarre fantasies can be useful, perhaps changing bad moods or enhancing self-image. Children who daydream a lot tend to be happier, more cooperative and have longer staying power than those who don't often let their imaginations run away with them, according to studies by Dr. Jerome Singer, a Yale University psychologist and author, with Ellen Switzer, of the book, "Mind Play."

Many artists, writers and scientists have their most creative insights through daydreams. Archimedes realized how to use water to measure an object's density while immersing himself in a bathtub.

Yet, Dr. Singer points out, many people are embarrassed by their daydreams or are afraid to let their fantasies unfold. Some repress their daydreams as useless wanderings. Others are so busy they don't take the time for mind-wandering. Still others click on the television to escape through someone else's fantasies, which are not necessarily relevant to their own personal situations.

Daydreams, the studies have shown, are a nearly universal experience that reflect a basic need of the human mind to fill itself with thought.

"Many of the things we do are automatic," says Dr. Eric Klinger, a psychologist at the University of Minnesota. "When we're not using our full thinking capacity, the mind works over other aspects of life. "This is an efficient use of our thought spaces."

His studies showed that 30 to 40 percent of our waking moments are typically spent daydreaming. Most daydreams are just passing thoughts lasting 5 to 14 seconds, such as wondering what to wear to a party. Interspersed are shorter scraps of thought — "I must remember to buy toilet paper" — and longer reveries lasting perhaps a minute or two.

Research by Dr. Leonard Giambra of the National Institute on Aging has shown that, contrary to what you might think, elderly persons do not while away their hours immersed in daydreams, mulling over might-have-beens or reliving the past. Men aged 75 to 91 daydream as often about the present and future as they do about the past, his studies show. In fact, the frequency of daydreams decreases with age, with men over 75 reporting that they daydream only one-fourth as often as males 17 to 23.

But as you might expect, the leading subject of daydreams among young men is sex. For young women, sexual daydreams occur less often. In both sexes, sexual daydreams are most common among those who are most active sexually. Only after about 30 do sexual daydreams of men yield to those of a problem-solving nature. Females apparently daydream more often than males, with problem-solving daydreams the most common type at all ages. According to Dr. Klinger's studies, only about one in five daydreams contain weird or distorted images and far fewer represent bizarre flights of fancy.



To Your Advantage

Dr. Singer points out there are many ways in which you can make daydreams work to your advantage. The most important use is to play-act your way through problems, rehearsing solutions or reactions to possible future events or situations, or carrying out a mental argument until the matter seems settled in your mind. Other possibilities suggested by Dr. Singer include the following:

- You can use them simply to fill up time — to amuse yourself, for example, when you have to wait and can do nothing else or when you're driving long distances on a boring road. Since daydreams are associated with a relaxed state, they help to reduce restlessness and tension that could raise your blood pressure or produce other unwanted signs of stress. He cites studies in which persons were enclosed in a booth for a long time and given a "mindless" boring task to do. Those who daydreamed didn't realize how much time had passed.
- You can often reverse unpleasant moods and counter feelings of depression with "positive" fantasies, especially those that enhance self-esteem, such as daydreams in which you imagine yourself winning an Oscar or the U.S. Open or being named president of the company. Daydreams about happy events; joyful feelings or peaceful scenes can relax the muscles of your head and perhaps even ward off tension headaches.
- Bizarre fantasies can help to diminish anger. Let's say you're angry with the boss for not giving you a raise and you're about to confront the matter head-on. Since anger may not be the best emotion for such a confrontation, you could dissipate it by imagining the boss opening a bottle of champagne and giving you a promotion *and* a raise, or by picturing the boss standing up to shake your hand and losing his pants (or her skirt).
- Athletes and musicians who engage in fantasy practice — as well as physically practicing their skills — tend to do better in carrying them out. Daydreams about other activities may also help you perform them better.
- If you have phobias, you can use daydreams to diminish your fear. For example, if you are afraid of flying, you can imagine yourself on the plane talking to a fascinating seatmate or reading a racy novel and having a wonderful time. If you're frightened about taking a test, you can daydream about something pleasant and peaceful and calm yourself down. By the same token, however, if you allow your daydreams to picture the worst (a plane crash or flunking the test), you could greatly enhance your fears.
- Daydreams can sometimes be a clue to an important problem that is not being resolved or a need not being met. For example, one Madison Avenue advertising executive found himself constantly daydreaming about sailing. He finally decided to invest in a charter yacht and is now happy as a lark running a business in the Caribbean. If you find that daydreams constantly intrude at inappropriate times, it could be a sign that something is wrong in your life and professional guidance may be needed.

PEOPLE: *Mark Phillips Cleared Of Mistreating Horse*

Mark Phillips, husband of Queen Elizabeth's daughter Princess Anne, will not be prosecuted on allegations that he was cruel to a horse. Britain's chief prosecutor decided that evidence was "wholly insufficient to justify criminal proceedings." Jean Pyke, the woman who brought the complaint against him, claimed she saw Phillips kick his horse Highwayman three times when it refused to go into its stall during an equestrian meet last month . . . Meanwhile Queen Elizabeth celebrated her 54th birthday at Windsor Castle, but it was business as usual for the busy royal family. Prince Charles saw his mother only briefly before dashing off to northern Scotland for a two-day trip on a fishing trawler and Prince Philip and Princess Anne also had official engagements yesterday. The younger members of the royal family, Prince Andrew and Prince Edward were at Windsor and Queen Mother Elizabeth, 79, was recovering from a weekend cold.

* * *

Cheers rang out when Pat Cruickshank, 38, of O'Fallon, Ill., walked across the finish line of a 10,000-meter race in St. Louis — last among the 250 runners, but triumphant. Her right foot was severed and much of her ankle joint destroyed in an automobile accident in June, 1977. "I'm just so pleased I was able to finish," said Mrs. Cruickshank, who was told she probably would never walk again. Doctors reattached her foot and stretched her tendons to enable her to walk but the injury ruled out racing for the transplanted Bostonian who used to run up to nine miles a day and dreamed of completing the Boston Marathon. "I thought I'd see if I could do the six miles," said Mrs. Cruickshank after the race. "It was just such an accomplishment to be able to do that six miles. I walked the whole distance and finished in under two hours."

* * *

In Beaver, Okla., Denal Shaltz won his gold pasture patty by less than the width of a cow chip, but Kay Hankins had no trouble in winning the women's title at the World Championship Cowchip Throwing Contest. Shaltz, of Melvern, Kan., tossed his cowchip 162 feet, 8 inches across the Oklahoma prairie, edging the runner-up by five inches. Making her fourth trip to the contest, Hankins of Prairie du Sac, Wis., won the women's championship with a fling of 95 feet, 1 inch — nearly five feet farther than her nearest competitor. An estimated 6,500 people were on hand for the annual manure toss, which brought tossers from as far away as Argentina. The rules for the toss allow no gloves. Chips must be at least six inches in diameter.

* * *

Robert Trout of ABC News, Roger Mudd of CBS News and television producer Sylvia Fine Kaye of Beverly Hills, Calif., have been named recipients of the George Foster Peabody broadcasting awards, the University of Georgia has announced. A banquet April 30 in New York will honor the three individual winners as well as radio stations, television stations and networks chosen for 21 other Peabody awards. Trout was chosen for his nearly 50 years as a broadcast commentator, and Mudd was cited for an interview with Sen. Edward Kennedy. Ms. Kaye was honored for her program, "Musical Comedy Tonight."

* * *

Robert McNamara, the president of the World Bank, and his wife, Margaret, are in Nepal for a vacation of climbing and hiking. They plan to make a week-long trek to Lantang Valley in northern Nepal and a trip to the Solu-Khumbu district in the region of Mount Everest. It is the couple's second climbing trip to the Himalayan region. "We will be climbing as high as 17,000 feet this time," said the former U.S. secretary of defense, who is 63.

* * *

After having all 16 of his previous books published by Dial Press, James Baldwin has signed with McGraw-Hill for more than $350,000 for the rights to his forthcoming book: Jay Acton, his agent, said the departure from Dial has been "amicable" and was occasioned in part by the "very large price on the book." The book is planned as the writer's memoir, history and biography of the civil rights movement, according to Gladys Carr, the senior editor at McGraw-Hill who negotiated the rights. The book, which has a working title of "Remember This House," is to interweave the biographies of three assassinated leaders, the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., Malcolm X and Medgar Evers. It is expected to take several years to write, Miss Carr said.

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